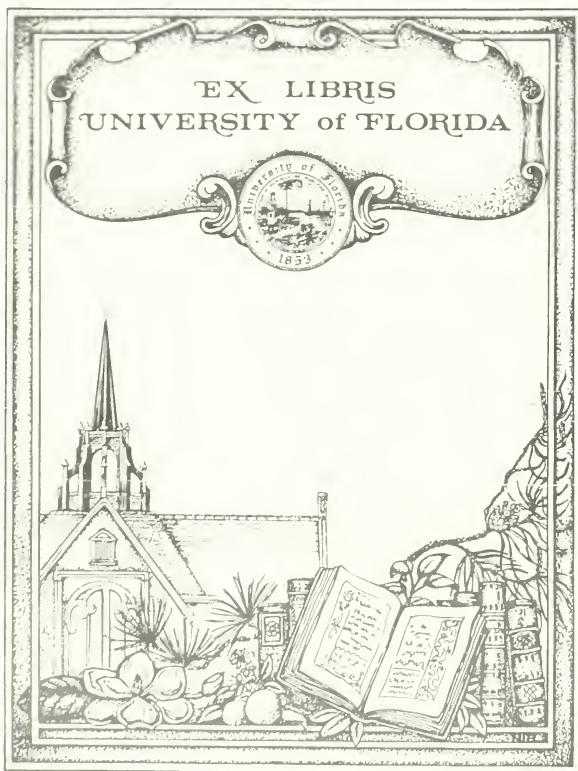


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SERGEANT-MAJOR FRANKLIN, 7th HUSSARS, 1832
(Reproduced, by kind permission, from the original oil-painting by A. J. Dubois-Drahonet at Windsor Castle.)

SERGEANT-MAJOR FRANKLIN, 7th HUSSARS, 1832

BY THE REV. PERCY SUMNER, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.

THIS portrait of Sergeant-Major Franklin of the 7th Hussars, at Windsor Castle,¹ signed and dated "A. J. Dubois Drahonet 1832," which, by kind permission, we reproduce on the opposite page, admirably illustrates the beautiful dress of the Hussars of the period. The high shako which the 7th Hussars persisted in retaining, in spite of the Dress Regulations, the dolman and pelisse with their profuse loopings and rows of buttons, the handsome barrel-sash of crimson and yellow, all combine to give us an idea of what military dandies could look like in "the good old days."

The popularity of this particular regiment is referred to in Sir Walter Scott's novel, "The Surgeon's Daughter" (Mr. Croftangrey's Preface), published in 1827: "The young ladies sat still and talked of the music of the Freischutz, for nothing else was then thought of; so we discussed the Wild Hunters' Song and the tame hunters' song, etc. etc., in all which my young friends were quite at home. Luckily for me, all this horning and hooping drew on some allusion to the Seventh Hussars, which gallant regiment I observe is a more favourite theme with both Miss Catherine and her brother than with my old friend."

In Hull's series of coloured plates of the Costume of the British Army, 1828 to 1830, there is one showing a Sergeant of the 7th Hussars, published 1829, which serves well for the purpose of comparison with Dubois Drahonet's painting. The uniform is precisely the same in each, with the exception of the change of colour for the pelisse, in consequence of the General Order of 2nd August, 1830, by virtue of which it became scarlet instead of blue. Dubois Drahonet seems in all his pictures to make the plumes rather too high, but this is the only criticism we can make.

The sword is of the old Waterloo pattern with very curved blade and stirrup-hilt. This had been replaced by the straighter sword with three-bar hilt as long ago as 1822, but the rearmament of many regiments proceeded very slowly. Probably the 7th received the new pattern in 1834 or 1835.²

The custom of carrying the gloves hung on the swivel of the carbine-belt was a widespread one, both in the British Army and in those of the continental powers. It must be remembered that until 1842 all Sergeants of Hussars had gold loopings; after that date they were only allowed yellow worsted, and the number of buttons was reduced to three rows instead of five, though the seven Sergeant-Majors continued to wear gold loops.³

¹ This portrait is now in the Pages' Lobby at Windsor Castle.

² See JOURNAL, Vol. XX, page 179, for a list of the actual issues of the 1822 sword to thirteen Cavalry regiments.

³ W.O. 7/58 in P.R.O.

MILITARY MEMOIRS OF LIEUT.-GENERAL THE HON. CHARLES COLVILLE

PART III, SECTION II

EDITED BY J. O. ROBSON.

Part III of Colville's Memoirs consists of a journal kept by him during the closing stages of the War of the Austrian Succession. Section I of Part III (covering the period from February 11th to April 30th, 1747) and the introductory remarks were published in the Summer, 1949, issue of the JOURNAL (Vol. XXVII, pp. 70-78.)

Journal of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Charles Colville, 1747 [May 1st to June 30th]

May 1st. This morning the second Brigade of the first line was out at exercise, and performed it in the same manner as the first, without the cannon. 'Tis reported at the head quarters that the Grenadiers of the Highland Regt. had attacked near Hulst a body of near four hundred Grassines &c.,⁴⁰ and had defeated them with the loss of only two men and one officer wounded.

May 2nd. There was another Brigade at exercise. Orders were given to the Army to hold themselves in readiness to march at seven tomorrow morning, but the hour of marching was afterwards changed to two afternoon.

May 3rd. The general beat at one, and the Army marched at two afternoon; the left wing in four columns, the Cavalry making the first, the Infantry the second and third, and the Artillery the fourth. We arrived at our ground about six. The head quarters at Schilde. No straw was allowed for the men this night, so that the boors' houses, which had been before plundered by the French, were now demolished by our people for the sake of the thatch. The magazine of forage is now at Braxgatten, where we sent our horses this night.

May 4th. At sunset the whole Army was under arms, and performed a feu de joy on account of the birth of an Arch Duke. The Imperial Artillery began, which was followed by the Dutch, and they by the British. Then the Infantry began their fire on the left of the first line, which ran all along 'till it came to the right, and was continued from the second line 'till it arrived at the left. The whole was repeated three times, and afforded a very pretty shew. On this occasion the Cavalry were dismounted, and fell in with the Foot.

May 5th. The Duke goes daily out to reconnoitre the ground betwixt this and Antwerp, and also has seen the passes on the Dyle. 'Tis ordered that a return be given in of the number of gabion makers in each Regiment, but whether or not this prognosticates a siege, I don't know. However, 'tis said that the French have great numbers at work in repairing and improving the fortifications of Antwerp, and that they were alarmed the night we came to this ground. We are now encamped on almost the same ground that the French possessed last year, when they besieged Antwerp; our right at the great road leading to the town, near Braxgatten, and our left within two miles of the little river Benaert. Schilde, the head quarters, lies in the front of the Hessian incampment, and Olegem in the front of the British. By this means I apprehend the line is not straight, but forms a sort of crescent. Antwerp is distant from the right about two leagues, and Leer from the left a league and a half. Our irregulars are in and beyond Leer, and the twelve Regiments, formerly detached, are encamped about it. The Imperialists have strong guards in their front, pretty near some advanced posts of the enemy.

⁴⁰ Grassines; the irregulars whom the French were developing rather in imitation of the Austrian light troops.

On our last movement, all the Cavalry was ordered to the right, except the Greys and Sir Robt. Rich's, and six squadrons of Hannoverians. The camp is not quite regular, by reason that we are in inclosed grounds, and had thick woods to cut to make way for us.

May 6th. By an officer, who was prisoner with the French, and released upon his parole, we learn that the enemy are assembled near Brussels, and that they call themselves one hundred and fifty thousand. He believes they may be an hundred, and may, when they please, make up the other fifty thousand. No news from Hulst.

May 7th. A detachment of six hundred men from the line marched this afternoon to do duty at Leer. We have received accounts that Hulst is at last in the hands of the French. The Governour sent all the garrison into Zealand, except eight hundred. With these he made his terms, and marched out with all military honours, carrying three pieces of cannon along with him.

May 8th. According to orders, there is a gabion, and a fascine made by every Regiment for a pattern. Today, having an opportunity of going to Leer, I observed that the twelve Regiments detached from the Army, called the Reserve, are encamped about half way betwixt Leer and the camp, and that there are four Battallions and seventeen Squadrons of Irregulars at Leer to cover General Trip's quarters: all the rest being advanced towards Mechlin.

May 9th. Deserters from the French say that their Army begins to encamp this day, none being in the field before, but those employed at Hulst and the Grain. The Reserve is relieved; the British gave one Battalion, Poulteney's, and the old Buffs, with Wolf's are returned to camp.

May 10th. We hear a cannonading at a considerable distance, which seems to be down the Scheldt. It began about four yesterday afternoon, and still continues. 'Twas thought that the French were making an attempt to burn our magazines near Bergen-op-Zoom, to prevent which some of the picquets marched last night, and the rest were kept very alert. Others imagine that the enemy were preparing a number of flat bottomed boats near Hulst, with an intention to go over to Zealand, and that our ships were kept firing upon them to incommode their project.

May 11th. Last night at twelve, the rolls of every Regiment were called in order to find out who were absent, as there had been several robberies committed during the night. In the morning there were three boors found dead in the front of the camp, and a fourth almost expiring. Their throats were cut that they might not discover the robbers. Great care has been taken to detect the villains, but they have not yet been found.

May 12th. There was a trial made at the train of a new invented shell. It was thrown from an haultzer, and always burst so soon as it touched the ground, occasioned by the shock it received, having the fuse so disposed with a spring, that the moment the shell meets with any resistance, that instant it communicates it's fire to the powder, and so bursts. This invention we owe to one of the common gunners.

May 13th. I was ordered to Sant Hoven, a village about a mile distant from the left of the camp. We have here a detachment of sixty men, commanded by a Captain, being a guard upon the magazine of forage transferred from Braxgatten to this place.

May 14th. Vast numbers of carts arrive with the forage. The carters are kept in constant pay, and one of the Commissaries told me, that exclusive of the price of the forage the expence is so great, that for the hire of the boats, carts, and the people employed about them, it costs the Government of Britain near one thousand pounds stlg. a day. A soldier concerned in one of the robberies committed the other day, was tried and hanged in camp. In the afternoon the pontoons and

pioneers passed thro' this place to prepare the road for a column of the Army, which is to march this way tomorrow.

May 15th. In the forenoon the Army marched. One column marched past near the village, and passed the little Neethe on a pontoon bridge. They encamped with their right near Leer, their left extending a good way beyond the Cinque Fontaine to Herenhapt, the great Neethe running along in our front; Bowal, the head quarters, about a league in the rear. The magazine is still increasing, and I have an opportunity of seeing the oddest collection of people about it that I ever yet beheld. They are British, French, Flemish, Jews, and Dutch men, and many others, so that all languages may be heard among them. The carts are divided into Brigades, which commonly consist of forty each, and each Brigade has it's proper officers over it. In the evening we had a reinforcement sent us of a Captain and fifty men detached from the Duke's Free Companies. These Free Companies are three in number, and their establishment is a Captain, Captain Lieutenant, a first and Second Lieutenant, and an hundred men each. They are composed of renegadoes from all nations, but consist chiefly of French deserters. Their officers likewise are from all countries, many of which have had commissions, and deserted from other services, as they generally say, for some affair d'honneur, the common cant of the meanest deserter from France. They were raised by the Duke after the Battle of Fontenoy, and are employed as out scouts, and upon partizan parties. They are sometimes within pistol shot of the glacis of Antwerp, on purpose to give the garrison frequent alarms. Their cloathing is green, faced with red, white, and buff.

May 16th. The British came here for forage. Our method of foraging is to send a Field Officer for the whole, a Captain from each Brigade, and a Subaltern, or Quarter Master per Regiment. They have their forage delivered out regularly, and march home by Brigades. We are obliged to be pretty alert, least the French should make any attempt on the magazine: for no sooner had the Army moved, than they had a party at Braxgatten, where it was thought proper to abandon fifteen thousand rations of hay, at a time when our horses have hardly half as much as serve them. The want of carts to carry it quickly off is a reason they give for leaving it there, but I believe they will be at a loss to find a reason for not burning it, except it was done with a design to oblige our good friends. Braxgatten is not much above two leagues off, and except the Free Companies and some Hussars, there are no troops betwixt us and the enemy.

May 17th. This morning the detachment of the Free Companies was relieved by a like number. The flying hospital passed thro' here to settle at Leer.

May 18th. The Cavalrie of the left wing came for three days forage.

May 19th. The detachment of the Free Companies was relieved.

May 20th. Our detachment was relieved by the same number, and we proceeded to camp. Last night there was a detachment made of above three thousand men from the left wing. They marched at day break, and were near four leagues from the camp towards Arshott. They were a covering party for our foragers, and returned at night. The other day, Lieut. Genl. . . . and Major Genl. . . . as they were out to reconnoitre towards our camp, fell in with an advanced party of our Irregulars, and were made prisoners. Those that took them had the honesty to refuse a large sum of money, which they offered for their liberty.

May 21st. There are a great many of the Irish Brigade that come over to us daily. Many of them have been try'd for desertion from our service, and several received sentence of death. One was hanged this morning, and others are to be transported.

May 22nd. Four Regiments of the British, and eight pieces of cannon were this day reviewed by the Duke. They performed the exercise in the same manner as had been formerly shewn. The experiment of the new invented fuzes was again

repeated. It failed in the effect once in three times, but I observed that the whole depends upon the composition of the train in the fuze, and that there is no spring, as was reported. He is a Lieutenant in the train that invented it.

May 23rd. The Reserve was relieved. The British gave two Battalions, ours and the Welsh Fusiliers. We struck our tents at day break, and marched along the front of the Army, 'till we came to the right. From that we advanced about a mile, and encamped about 10 o'clock in two lines, with our right at Leer, and our left extending south eastward. By this position we cover the right flank of the Army. Prince Wolfenbüttel, who still has the command of this body, has his quarters in an house between the first and second lines. The Marshall's head quarters are at Leer. Mechlin is about two leagues and an half in front.

May 24th. During the night we had a vast deal of lightning. In the evening at the usual time, we heard the feu de joy of the Grand Army for the signal victory obtained by Admiral Anson over the French fleet off Cape Finisterre. The Army have lost many horses by their eating green rye, having no hay allowed us since the 18th.

May 25th. There has been some skirmishes betwixt our advanced Irregulars and the enemy, in which we have had the better.

May 26th. Yesterday, our Irregulars took a post from the French. They made an attempt to regain it today, but were repulsed. When the alarm came to our camp, a detachment of Grenadiers, and the three hundred intended for this night's picquet, were ordered to sustain our Irregulars, but upon the good news, were countermanded. This evening we heard a great many cannon fired at Mechlin, supposed to be on account of some rejoicing among the French.

May 27th. General Trips, with all the Irregulars, quitted the advanced camp he had near Mechlin, and took up the ground we left upon retiring behind the Great Nethe. We are at present encamped in one line : the two British Battalions on the left facing Leer, and the rest of the corps occupying a long tract of ground to the right to the Little Nethe, a small distance to their front. By this disposition we face Antwerp, and cover the rear of the right flank of the Army.

May 28th. There is a pontoon bridge laid over the Nethe on this side of the town, where the river forms the fosse of the place, and a direct road making from our camp to this bridge, and continued over the ramparts, by which it is in our power to supply the town with what troops we please, in case the enemy make any attempt on it.

May 29th. A good part of the right wing of the Grand Army made a short movement to the front, and encamped nearer the Great Nethe, over which river there are many bridges lay'd, beginning near Leer, and continued to the left of the Army, with a tete de pont to each, and several breast works thrown up on this side.

May 30th. There are great reinforcements expected every day, and 'tis said some have joined the Army already.

May 31st. This day there was a suspension of arms between the Imperialists and the enemy, on purpose to treat about the exchange of prisoners.

June 1st. The Duke came to dine at the Marshal's quarters, and upon receiving some intelligence, there was a council held, and orders sent to us to be in readiness to march. We were kept in expectation of marching that day, and during the night, but did not stir 'till

June 2nd. five in the morning, when we struck our tents, and marching by the right along the rear of the Grand Army, and passing the Wimpe in our way by a stone bridge, took post in a great plain near the Great Nethe, our head quarters being at South Westerloo. This motion is supposed to be the result of the intelligence received, that the main body of the French had moved their right to Louvain, leaving nothing at Antwerp but a garrison to defend it, and that as Leer

and the right flank of the Army is supposed to have nothing to fear from that quarter, 'twas judged proper to post us here, in which situation we face Aerschott, an advanced post of theirs, and cover the left flank of the Army.

June 3rd. As some of our men went to cut wood, they saw in a pool of water, not above knee deep, a man lying on his face motionless. Upon examination they found him to be one, Brown, belonging to the Regiment, a man of constant good behaviour, but unhappy in a wife. He was taken from the place, and buried in the front of the Regiment.

June 4th. At six in the evening, we were ordered to be ready to march in an hour, but not to strike our tents 'till we saw it done on the right. About eleven, four Battalions of the Imperialists marched to reinforce Genl. Baronai, as 'twas judged he would have occasion for a stronger body to enable him to maintain his post on the Demer.

June 6th. At one in the morning we struck our tents, and lay upon our arms 'till about five, when (instead of returning to the grand camp, as we expected, this being the day the Reserve is usually relieved upon) we marched by the left, and at seven all the troops were drawn into a low close ground, where we formed with only two Battalions abreast. Here we halted 'till betwixt twelve and one, when, continuing our march, we passed two branches of the Nethe, and about four, took possession of the same ground that Baronai had left this day, who is now advanced to Diest. Our camp is on a sandy moor in the openest country we have yet seen, facing the Derner. The Prince is quartered at the cloyster of Everbade. Count Cleremont, who commands a body of twenty five thousand men about Tirlemont, sent a pretty strong detachment last night towards the Derner, who engaged some of our parties about Diest and Zichem, but were vigorously repulsed, and in their flight had a good many killed and taken. Our loss was inconsiderable, and if the corps with us had come up sooner, so as to be able to sustain Baronai, he might have pursued his advantage. By all accounts 'tis thought that the enemy point towards Maestricht, but as we are in possession of the passes on the Derner, we may perhaps incommode them a little, before they get their designs on that place effected. A body of fifteen Battalions marched from the Army this day under command of General Somerfeldt, who took post on the same ground we marched over, about three miles from our rear. The Grand Army is now encamped in one line, and there is a chain of troops all way from Diest to Leer, the head quarters being at Herenhout.

June 7th. The Prince went out to reconnoitre, and we had orders at eleven at night to be in readiness to march at twelve.

June 8th. About one in the morning, we turned out and formed in the front, but had orders not to strike our tents. We remained under arms 'till about four, when the men were allowed to go to their tents, but not to put off their accoutrements, and about eight we were again turned out to receive the Duke, who they said was coming along the line, but did not. At twelve, the Duke, the Marshal, Prince Waldeck &c. went along part of our line on their way to Diest, and upon the Duke's return in the evening, we found that he had been reconnoitring a body of twelve thousand French under the command of Mr. St. Germain on the other side of the Demer, opposite to, and in view of General Baronai's camp. There is likewise another body encamped just opposite to us, but not in sight of the camp. Yesterday, as one of our Grenadiers was taking his firelock out of the bell tent, it went off, and shot him through the hand, by which accident 'tis feared he will be rendered incapable of serving.

June 9th. Six men of the Imperialists were broke upon the wheel, being guilty of the murder of a family in Germany, whom they robbed near the camp. The villainy was committed five years ago, and the discovery appears in all the circumstances to have been very providential.

June 10th. 'Tis said that the French King has come to the head of his army, and that he has taken up his quarters at the Abbey de . . . near Louvain.

June 11th. We had this day accounts that the French have abandoned their posts at Hassel and Halen, and that Genl. Baronai was in possession of these places. We heard a good deal of cannonading, said to be the General firing upon them in their retreat, and had not the French sent twelve Battalions to their assistance, 'tis thought that he could have pursued and defeated them. There was execution done on both sides.

June 12th. We have had repeated orders to be in readiness to march at a minute's warning.

June 13th. The Grand Army made a motion to the left, and encamped about nine at night at Westerloo, where General Sommerfeldt lay, who is now fallen into the line. In the evening, two hundred pioneers marched to the left to prepare the roads for us, and at twelve the Quarter Masters and Camp Colourmen⁴¹ went to mark out our ground.

June 14th. At five in the morning we struck our tents, and marched by the left. We made a very short halt by the way, and arrived at our ground about twelve. We encamped in one line on a large heath, with our left near Herkenrog Abby, and the river Laek in front, the Prince's quarters being at Lummen. The road for the carriages was pretty difficult and tedious. The army moved also, and encamped with their right at Diest, their left coming within two miles of us. Baronai's camp is near Hassett, but on this side the Demer.

June 15th. The column of baggage of the Army being retarded by bad roads, our men have had no bread for some days.

June 16th. At five in the morning we had orders to be ready to march. In the forenoon, the two hundred pioneers, formerly detached, were relieved, and our men had liberty to cook their kettles. About six in the evening we struck our tents, and marched by the left an hour after. As it grew dark we came near to Baronai's ground, and saw the last of his body march out, who took the route thro' Hassett. In our hearing, Genl. Baronai received intelligence of a body of about a thousand of the enemy being within a league of him. Upon his approach (as we afterwards understood) they retired. In this place our Regiments were drawn up one behind another, and halted 'till day light. Thence we continued our march, and passed thro' the place appointed for the head quarters of the army, where the Duke's tent was pitched in a large barn : and halting once by the way, we arrived at our ground about one o'clock, having marched about six leagues since seven last night. The most of the bishoprick of Lige that we have hitherto seen, is an open, heathy country. The Prince's quarters are at Schoonbeck, and Minster Bilsen lyes in the front of our left, about a mile and an half. The advanced bodies of the French lie between Maestricht and Tongres.

⁴¹ Camp-Colourmen.

"There is a Sergeant of a Regiment and a man of a company appointed to assist the Quarter-Master, during the campaign, in marking out and keeping the Camp clean ; as also for the performing of all other things which appertain to their duty, such as the receiving of Ammunition, Bread, and any other provisions which shall be distributed to the Regiments ; all Ammunition, Working-Tools, Carriages, Cloaths, and Accoutrements, for which reason they do no other duty during the Campaign, except on such where the Regiments mount entire.

"The Sergeant is called the Quarter-Master's-Sergeant, and the Soldiers the Camp-colourmen. Each camp-colourman carries either a spade or a hatchet, which are delivered to them from the Train.

"When the Army marches, the Quarter-Masters and the Camp-colourmen are order'd before to take up the ground on which they are to encamp ; and as soon as the Quarter-Master General, or his Deputies, have given them their ground, they are to mark out an encampment of their Regiment, and when that is done, they are to make their necessary houses, and to get them furnish'd, if possible, by the time the Regiments arrive, that the camps may be kept sweet and clean."

(General Humphrey Bland's "Treatise of Military Discipline," ch. XVII, art. iii.)

June 18th. We had orders to be in readiness to march. 'Twas said the Army made a motion to the left.

June 19th. At four in the morning we struck our tents, and marched by the left at five. We passed thro' the village of Minster Bilsen, where we observed that the French had raised breast works across all the avenues to the place, and laid the foundations of two considerable batteries to command the principal road, but it appeared that we came sooner there than they expected, by their abandoning their works unfinished, 'tho they took care to pull up the roads, and lay them under water, so as to render them as difficult as possible. The situation of the village is such that it is capable of being made a considerable obstacle on the march of an army, having the advantage of the Demer running thro' it, tho' the river is in this place very small. We had marched but a short league when we halted, and continued so 'till betwixt two and three afternoon, when we marched onto the ground marked out for us. We lay upon our arms 'till six, when we received orders from the Duke, who was out areconnoitring towards the enemy, to pitch our tents. There was a detachment made of a thousand men from our corps under the command of Col. Hugo in the morning, who joined us again upon the march. Count Doun was last night detached from the Army with eighteen Battalions and twenty Squadrons, who are now encamped with us. General Baronai's corps is likewise here, so that we have a considerable body. The camp lyes with the left at . . . , the right extending to . . . , the Duke's quarters at the Commanderie, and the Prince's at . . . The French are at Tongres, a league and half from us, and by our situation we lye betwixt them and Maestricht, which is distant from us about two leagues. On our coming to our ground, Col. Hugo's detachment was again ordered out to take post in the village of . . . , and the picquets, as usual, were posted in the front of the left wing.

June 20th. Betwixt one and two in the morning we were under arms, and continued so 'till fair day light. Then we grounded our arms in the front, and returned to our tents. About seven, we marched by the left, leaving our tents standing, and passed thro' the village of . . . on the road to Tongres. We came soon in sight of the enemy's advanced parties, and saw the Irregulars on both sides begin to skirmish. We then quitted the road, inclining to the left, where we took the advantage of hedges, posting ourselves behind them, and improving them into breastworks. Here we remained 'till midday, during which time the enemy's Hussars came down from an hill in our front, and set fire to a village before us. From this station we also saw the enemy gathering together in great bodies, and assembling nearer us round the village of . . . , but they were chiefly Cavalry. From this post we moved further to the left, marching thro' the village of Vlytingen, and took possession of the highest place of the village behind hedges. At the same time, the other Regiments of the Reserve manned the rest of the hedges. About two o'clock our cannon began to fire, and forced some of the enemy's advanced parties to retire, we, and all our Army assembling upon our left, and by their situation our village became a very important post on their right. In the evening, we learnt by some of the enemy's deserters that the French intended to have attacked us that day, but their cannon was not come up. The night was very cold and rainy, which we employed in casting up breast works for our defence. Nothing happened extraordinary betwixt us and the enemy.

June 21st. In the morning we found the armies in the same position they were in the night before, our left within a league of Maestricht, but between the enemy and the town. Nothing but cavalry to be seen on the left wing of the enemy. In the forenoon, the cannonading was renewed with great vigour on the left, about the same place they had fired the night before, but ours seemed to have the advantage. Betwixt twelve and one there came orders for our Regiment, the Welsh, and Col. Hugo's command to march with all expedition to sustain the left.

We marched as hard as we could for about an hour, and at last arrived at the field, where we had the mortification to see the last Regiment of the British obliged to retreat. No sooner were we formed, than a body of Dutch horse came full gallop against us, pursued by an equal number of the French. This threw the Welsh on our right into confusion, and disordered some of our platoons: but while the French continued the pursuit, we put our men into good order, and had an opportunity of giving them a good fire upon their return, which brought down a standard, and many men. We drove them quite back, but when we began to look round us, and saw no troops either on our right or left, and that the French cavalry were crowding down so fast as to threaten to surround us, it was judged proper that we should incline away to the right, in order to join some other corps, which we did slowly and in good order, notwithstanding the severe cannonading we suffered. This was all the action we were in, by which we lost several men, but not an officer wounded. The whole scene of action had, it seems, been confined to the village [Laufeldt], opposite to which we drew up, and from which we saw the last Regiment repulsed; our troops had been in possession of it in the morning, but were overpowered by the enemy, and drove out. Our people recovered it again with great bravery and resolution, but the enemy sending a whole column, with a battalion abreast to renew the charge, and swarms of troops flowing constantly in afresh upon our men, they were obliged at last to abandon it. Several posts about it were taken different times, and it was a very warm action for both sides, and great slaughter made in the orchards and in all the hedges round. The enemy made all their effort upon our left, while the whole right wing of our Army, and a great part of the left looked on without firing a shot of consequence.⁴² The brunt of the action fell upon the British and Hannoverians, who suffered greatly. We took about twelve colour and standards of the enemy, and two generals, and we lost one standard of the Greys, and sixteen pieces of British cannon, and Sir John Ligonier⁴³ fell into their hands thro' a mistake of imagining one of their Squadrons to be an Hannoverian one. Their loss is allowed to be double to ours,⁴⁴ nor can they be said to be great gainers, 'tho we quitted the field to them, especially as we secured the chief point we had in view, that of preventing their laying siege to Maestricht, to which place we retired the same afternoon without any hurry or confusion, Prince Wolfenbüttel, with a body of Imperial troops, bringing up the rear, who lost a great many men by the enemy's retreat. When our Regiment got to Maestricht, we found almost all the left wing there before us, drawn up under the cannon of the town. In this situation we remained 'till it grew dark, exposed to the heavy rains that fell, and the excessive cold, for we had very bad weather for some days past. From this we moved a little up the hill, with a design to encamp, and it happened to be my turn to go into town for ammunition to compleat us. In the night, I met with the first of the troops on their march thro' the town.

CAMP AT HEERE.

June 22nd. In the morning the left wing of the Army passed the Maes by Maestricht bridge, and came to the ground where the Allies encamped last year after the affair at Roucout. Here we were obliged to lie upon our arms till the afternoon, our tents and baggage not coming up 'till then. The weather still wet and cold. In the evening the whole army was encamped in five lines, having Maestricht in our front; the head quarters in the village of Heere.

⁴² The whole of the Allied right wing was Austrian.

⁴³ Sir John Ligonier; Major-General 1739; Lieutenant-General 1743; General 1746; Colonel, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1749; Colonel, Royal Horse Guards, 1753; Field-Marshal 1757; created Earl 1766; died 1770. (See D.N.B.)

⁴⁴ The French losses were about 10,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners. The Allies lost about 6,000, 2,000 of which were sustained by the British.

The Scots Fusiliers lost Captain Leslie wounded, seven men killed, 17 men wounded, and 12 men missing.

June 23rd. The French army is encamped much about the ground the action happened on, the nearest of them within a league of Maestricht. On the evening of the 21st they detached forty thousand men under Count Clermont, but whither we do not know. We receive dry forrage from the magazine in town, out of which there is no provision allowed to be brought us, the Governour making all necessary dispositions for a siege. Lt. Cols. Williams⁴⁵ and Ross⁴⁶, the first of Green Howards, and the last of Douglas's Regiment (32nd), were buried in the town, having died of the wounds they received at (Lauffeldt).

June 24th. There has been an exchange of prisoners made, and by some of our officers who have come back, we learn that the enemy have lost in the late affair about a thousand officers and nine thousand men. The Irish Brigade are reduced to fifteen men per Company at most.

June 25th. We had orders to be in readiness to make a movement. The six British Regiments⁴⁷ in Zealand are expected to join us, that quarter being secured by our ships of war. Three Regiments, they say, are ordered from Scotland, and three German regiments on their march to us.

June 26th. Lord Albemarle reviewed the British Regiments of the first line in the front of their encampments, each Company particularly. The Duke has sent to Dorte for some British cannon to supply the place of those we lost the other day, and of others which are rendered useless by the incessant firing. In the evening the French had a *feu de joy*, for which we can't tell. They fired an hundred cannon each time, and the fire of the small arms lasted a minute and an half. Yesterday, 1st Lieut. Sir James Sharp quitted the Regiment (21st), and was succeeded by Lt. Wm. Billenden, Mr. Crawford, a volunteer, being made 2nd Lieut.⁴⁸

June 27th. The British Regiments of the second line were reviewed by Lord Albemarle in the same manner as those yesterday. We were ordered to be in readiness to march at four in the afternoon, but were afterwards countermanded 'till nine next morning.

June 28th. At nine in the morning we struck our tents and marched by the left. About twelve we came to our ground and encamped all in one line, the Regiments of the second line doubling the front to the right: the left of the encampment extending about two miles beyond Riquelt, the Duke's quarters, and the Imperialists on the right on our old ground at Maestricht: the Cavalry encamped in the centre. The French camp is in sight of ours on the other side the Maes, and they were seen making some motions this day.

June 29th. In the morning . . . Bell, a soldier in our Regiment (21st), and one of the Duke's free companies were hanged in the front of the Regiment: Bell for threatening to shoot Lt. Livingstone⁴⁹ when hindering him from running away from the late action, and the other for desertion. Several others condemned for desertion were pardoned by the Duke.

June 30th. The Duke, attended by the Marshall and Prince Waldeck, went thro' Maestricht to reconnoitre the French camp. It happened that at the same time the French King, and Count Saxe were coming towards Maestricht, and the two parties came pretty near each other. On this occasion we were diverted in the camp with the skirmishes the Irregulars had on the high ground on the other side the river, where they generally keep popping at one another all the day long.

(To be continued.)

⁴⁵ Lieut.-Colonel James Williams, 19th Foot. Died of wounds after Lauffeldt.

⁴⁶ Lieut.-Colonel James Ross, 32nd Foot. Formerly Captain, 2nd Dragoons; Lieut.-Colonel 32nd, 1st April, 1744. Killed at Lauffeldt.

⁴⁷ The six regiments were 2nd Coldstream, 1st and 2nd Royals, 28th, 42nd and Loudoun's Highlanders, (raised 1745, disbanded 1748). Actually they did not leave Zealand until September. (See JOURNAL, Vol. XXII, pp. 205-212, "A Flanders Side Show," by C. T. Atkinson.)

⁴⁸ Sir James Sharp, Bart., 21st Foot. 1st Lieutenant, 23rd June, 1744; retired 25th June, 1747. 2nd Lieut. Wm. Bellenden to be 1st Lieutenant, 25th June, 1747 *vice* Sharp. Mr. Charles Crawford, a volunteer, to be 2nd Lieut., 25th June, 1747. *vice* Bellenden.

⁴⁹ Lieutenant Adam Livingstone. 2nd Lieut., 30th March, 1742; Lieut., 26th August, 1743; Captain, 30th April, 1751.

BOOK REVIEWS

CAVALCADE OF BRITISH CAVALRY. By D. H. PARRY. (Cavalcade Publications, 30 Bush Lane, London, E.C.4.)

Under this title Mr. D. H. Parry is issuing a series of 12 colour prints from his own drawings, each consisting of a group of some half-dozen mounted men, showing the development of British Cavalry uniforms from the rise of the Standing Army in 1660 to the mechanization of 1928. Drawing and colouring are both of exceptional merit, and accuracy has been sought through the information given by the Rev. Percy Sumner in many instances.

Single prints, with historical leaflet, £1 1s. Complete set of 12 prints and leaflets, Special Subscription Rate, £10 10s.

F. S. A.

GEORGE WASHINGTON : A BIOGRAPHY. By DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN. Volumes I and II: Young Washington. (Eyre & Spottiswoode, 18s. each.)

These two volumes, totalling 900 pages, by the learned biographer of General Robert E. Lee (in four volumes), cover only the first twenty-seven years of the life of Washington, and he lived to be sixty-six. It ends when he left off soldiering for sixteen and a half years to lead the life of a rich planter. His parentage, his environment and early campaigns are described in great detail, with photographs of documents and many portraits. Particularly interesting are the description of life in Virginia in the middle eighteen hundreds and the very detailed account of the Braddock Campaign of Monongahela in 1755. Sketches of the phases of the battle made by the senior engineer, MacKellar, are reproduced in the book. Washington took part in this campaign as "Aid" to the commander, his high local rank of Colonel making it difficult to fit him in elsewhere, and his knowledge was required. Major-General Edward Braddock, "short and stout of body," and irritable, never had the confidence of his troops, and, "entirely ignorant of the type of combat that prevailed in America," refused to follow local advice as regards transport, scouting and much else.

Seven specific criticisms of Braddock were put forward. They were : (1) He erred in choosing Alexandria (new and small) rather than Philadelphia (well stocked) as his seaboard base ; (2) he invited disaster by attempting to advance direct without organizing depots and magazines at each stage ; (3) he was culpably slow ; (4) his transport was inadequate ; (5) his artillery was too heavy for the route followed ; (6) in the final stage he struck without waiting for his full force ; (7) his whole conduct of the campaign displayed over-confidence, although he was unfamiliar with frontier operations.

J. E. E.

THE PREDECESSORS OF THE ROYAL ARMY SERVICE CORPS, 1757-1888. By LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. MASSÉ, M.C. (Aldershot : Gale & Polden, 15s.)

This useful little book surveys the gradual development of the supply and transport services of the British Army, and gives in some detail separate accounts of the different predecessors of the Royal Army Service Corps: The Royal Waggoners, 1794-5 ; The Royal Waggon Corps and Train, 1799-1833 ; The Land Transport Corps, 1855-1857 ; The Military Train and Commissariat Staff Corps, 1856-69 ; The Army Service Corps, 1869-81, under the Control Department and Commissariat and Transport Department ; The Commissariat and Transport Staff and Commissariat and Transport Corps, 1880-88. The book contains plates of buttons and uniforms, several of the latter by Mr. C. C. P. Lawson, as well as maps. There are also appendices on buttons and uniforms.

L. L.

A FIELD-OFFICER'S UNIFORM OF THE 2nd BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY, c. 1850

BY ERNEST J. MARTIN.

(*Lieutenant, T.A.R.O.*)

Through the kindness of the great-granddaughter of the original owner we are able to show illustrations of a uniform worn by Colonel C. F. Jackson, who commanded the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry during the period 1854 to 1857.

Charles Forbes Jackson was first commissioned on 17th February, 1826, as Cornet in the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, in which regiment he was destined to remain throughout his Indian career. He was promoted to Lieutenant on 2nd November, 1832, and received the brevet of Captain on 17th February, 1841. His regimental Captaincy was dated 18th May, 1843, and his Majority 19th October, 1849. He assumed command of the regiment on 24th April, 1854, obtaining the brevet of Colonel three years later. He retired on 1st January, 1858, and was promoted Major-General on 2nd February following. He died in 1870.

The uniform as now existing consists of the helmet, jacket, overalls, sword-belt, sabretache, pouch and pouch-belt and sash.

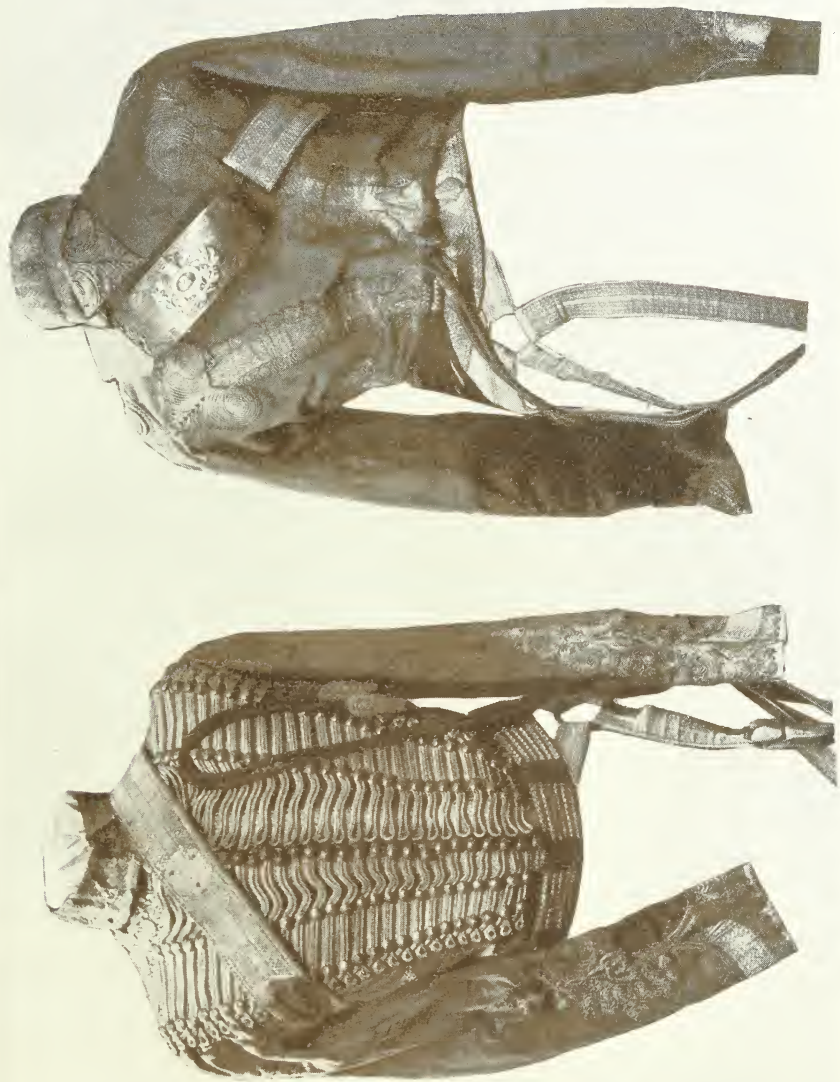
Possibly the most interesting feature of the uniform is the helmet.¹ This is not a light cavalry head-dress, but is of the pattern introduced into the British service for Dragoons in 1847. It seems unlikely that a helmet was used by the regiment prior to this date, and the evidence available points to the fact that a bell-top shako was worn by Bombay Light Cavalry at any rate up to 1846. An album of water-colours still in the possession of Jackson's descendants contains a picture of an officer wearing a uniform identical in all respects with that now being described, but for the head-dress, which is the bell-top shako; this picture is inscribed "Lieut. Jackson," which—if the inscription is contemporary—dates it as being some time between 1832 and 1841. Ackermann's print, published in 1844, also depicts this shako. As shown in the illustration, the helmet has a black horse-hair plume. There is also a feather plume for wear in levee dress, and a spike to replace the plume on active service or manoeuvres.

The jacket² is French grey with white facings. The 27 rows of braiding across the chest are so closely set that none of the cloth can be seen. The braid on the collar and cuffs is also so prolific that only the merest trace of the facing colour is visible. The buttons are silver, and bear the letters "B.L.C." in script upon an escutcheon. The middle row of buttons, which fasten into the silver braid loops, are of ball pattern, the two outer ornamental rows being half-ball. The overalls, which are not illustrated here, are of dark blue with a 2-in. silver stripe.

The pouch-belt (see Fig. 1) is of silver lace, with a white central stripe, $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. in width. The pattern of the lace is that used by the 17th Lancers in the British service. The silver buckle and other ornaments, as also the silver flap of the pouch itself, bear the London hall-mark of 1836-37. The badge on the pouch is gilt. Unfortunately, the pickers and their chains are missing, but it can be seen that the anchorage was of the cinquefoil pattern as used by most light cavalry regiments. The sword-belt is of silver lace of the same pattern as the pouch-belt (but narrower, the stripe being $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. wide only) with the usual snake-pattern clasp. From its slings (of the same pattern again, with $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. central stripe) hangs the sabretache (see Fig. 3). This is of French-grey cloth, edged with silver lace with no coloured stripe. This lace is of the pattern worn by the 18th Hussars. The letters "B.L.C." are embroidered upon the cloth, and are surmounted by a Royal crown. Below the monogram are oak-leaf sprays. The sash is of the barrelled type, crimson and gold,

¹ See Fig. 2 on Plate II, facing page 107.

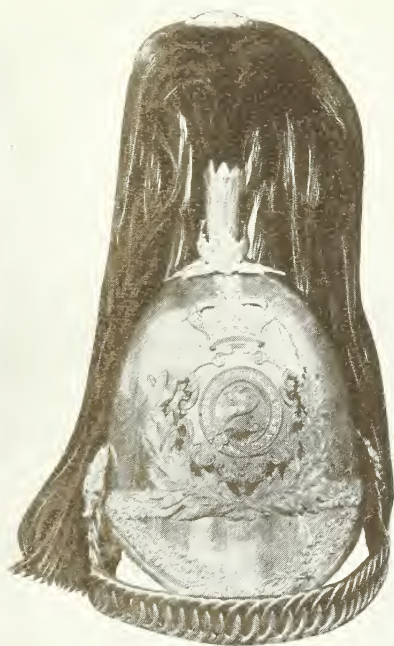
² See illustration on opposite page.



2nd BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY, c. 1850. (Plate I.)



1



2



3

2nd BOMBAY LIGHT CAVALRY, c. 1850. (Plate II.)

1. Pouch-belt.

2. Helmet.

3. Sabretache.

and attached to it are the ornamental lines, which in wear are hooked to a button on the left breast.

I should like to acknowledge the assistance I have received in the compilation of these notes from Sir Patrick Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., and in the preparation of the uniform for photographing from Lieut.-Colonel J. B. R. Nicholson and Major F. G. Harden.

THE RAISING OF A REGIMENT IN THE WAR OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO 80th AND 94th REGIMENTS

BY ERIC ROBSON.

In the winter of 1777-1778, twelve regiments were raised in Great Britain,¹ "at a time when the indifferent success which has hitherto attended the British arms, and when the inefficiency of the means employed for crushing a most unnatural and unprovoked rebellion, awaken deep concern":²

"In a national emergency, when troops are required to be levied with expedition, neither His Majesty, nor his ministers, can raise the levies with sufficient speed, without the aid of those gentlemen, in different parts of the country, who have most influence, are best known to, and best beloved by the commonality. For these reasons, the raising of regiments by persons of the first family and fortune, and by the chief cities and corporations, has been adopted by Government. . . ."³

The views of the King on the general policy of the raising of these regiments showed a keen appreciation of the needs. On 9th December, 1777, he wished to know the exact proposals put forward by gentlemen of the city of Manchester:

"... if they apply for the recommendation of too many of the officers or for very extraordinary advanced rank to those of their friends to be advanced from other corps into the ones they offer to raise it will give such general disgust to the Army and in particular to those serving in America that it would be more disservisable than advantageous."⁴

These regiments should be raised in separate companies of one hundred men each:

"... consequently those who wish to assist their friends will be permitted to raise as many of the companies as they can ensure to compleat in a given time, if not at that period on closer inspection found compleat and the men fit for service, the officers will not get their commissions."⁵

By 15th December he was glad to find spirits rising on the catastrophe of Saratoga; indeed, the country would have fallen greatly in his opinion if such an event had not "raised the Lion."⁶ He was against recommending anyone for a commission superior to that of captain:

"... I cannot consent that what should appear as the spontaneous acts arising from feeling the justice of the contest should be turned into apparent jobs to give unreasonable rise to young men."⁷

¹ The 72nd-83rd Regiments. See E. E. Curtis, "The Organization of the British Army in the American Revolution," New Haven, 1920, pp. 67-77, and *House of Commons Journals*, London, 1803, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 612-622.

² "The History of the Rise, opposition to, and establishment of the Edinburgh Regiment," Edinburgh, 1778; Introduction, published 24th January.

³ J. W. Fortescue (Ed.), "The Correspondence of King George III," 6 vols., London, 1927-8 (later referred to as Fortescue, "George III"); Vol. III, No. 2096.

⁴ *ibid.*, No. 2106.

⁵ To North, 18th December, *ibid.*, No. 2110.

As the King later wrote to North, by an unwearied attention to the services of officers, he flattered himself he had their good-will, which would be totally destroyed if he gave way to "every job that noblemen are wishing for their relations not the service of their country."⁶ Thus, the Duke of Hamilton on 30th December conceived field officers as being "entirely within his Majesty's rule."⁷

On 15th December, the King was opposed to appointing Lord McLeod,⁸ son of the late Lord Cromartie, as Colonel in the 73rd Regiment, "he never having been in the service of his country, but in that of Sweden."⁹ Nor was any man to get above one step.¹⁰ It was clear to George III that all these new corps must eventually be sent to America,¹¹ and he put forward the idea of appointing Colonels to these new regiments "from among those who have distinguished themselves in America."¹² His attention towards those serving in America continued: writing to North in January, 1778, the King stated a correspondent of North's was mistaken "when he thinks all the officers recommended by the Gentlemen raising Scotch corps will be accepted":

"I find they are making strange arrangements after all that I had directed the Secretary at War to tell them at the first outset and therefore have sent to all for their lists, when I shall do what may seem most equitable for them, at the same time prevent bad precedents."¹³

Harvey,¹⁴ the Adjutant-General, had argued in late December, 1777, that augmentations to existing regiments were better than raising new ones, because they were the sooner fit for duty and service; he feared complaints might arise from English officers as to this great promotion among the Scotch, occasioned by new Highland levies. If officers from corps at present in Great Britain or Ireland obtained additional rank, this would be "a wound" to those serving in America. On the other hand, if officers in America were appointed to the new regiments, there would be a long delay in their joining, and they would be of no practical immediate use. If officers who had sold out were chosen to obviate this delay, there would be injustice done to the Army. Finally, he pointed out the difficulty of providing non-commissioned officers fit for the duty of raising and assisting in the discipline of the proposed new regiments.¹⁵ This opinion the King came to share, and he showed a growing preference "for completing the Army" rather than for raising further new regiments.¹⁶

The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, the 80th Regiment of Foot, was one of these newly raised Regiments.¹⁷ The Town Council of Edinburgh resolved to raise a regiment on 5th January, 1778, "and for the more effectual carrying into execution this resolution of Council" appointed a Committee of the Lord Provost, Baillies, Dean of Gild and Treasurer, the Conveenery, Messrs. Jameson and Craig, Trades

⁶ Fortescue, "George III," Vol. III, No. 2130.

⁷ *ibid.*, No. 2131. For Douglas Hamilton (1756-1799), see G. E. Cockayne, "Complete Peerage," London, 1910—(later referred to as "G. E. C."), VI, pp. 271-273.

⁸ John Mackenzie (1727-1789), first son and heir of George, Earl of Cromarty, see G. E. C., III, pp. 546-7.

⁹ Fortescue, "George III," Vol. III, No. 2107.

¹⁰ To North, 18th December, *ibid.*, No. 2111.

¹¹ 27th December, *ibid.*, No. 2127; an opinion which had altered by March, 1778, see Vol. IV, No. 2212.

¹² *ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 2146 [*e.g.*, Charles Mawhood (?—1780), Lieutenant-Colonel 17th Regiment, in the Manchester Regiment (72nd), William Erskine (1728-1795) Lieutenant-Colonel in 71st Regiment (Fraser's Highlanders), in the Edinburgh Regiment (80th)].

¹³ *ibid.*, No. 2157.

¹⁴ Edward Harvey, Lieutenant-General, 1772. Died in 1778.

¹⁵ Harvey to Germain, Fortescue, "George III," Vol. IV, No. 2125. For renewed objections to Scottish officers, see Vol. III, No. 1986, and Vol. IV, No. 2145.

¹⁶ 7th January, 1778; *ibid.*, Vol. IV, No. 2150.

¹⁷ I am indebted to Dr. M. Wood, Keeper of the Burgh Records, for assistance in consultation of the Council Records of the City of Edinburgh.

Councillors, Deacon Clidesdale and Deacon Bonner. They recommended this Committee "to take the most speedy and effectual measures for promoting a liberal subscription," and "to write to the heads of the different societies belonging to and connected with this Metropolis."¹⁸ It was this Committee of the Town Council which "all along superintended the raising of the Regiment"¹⁹—nine companies being raised by subscription of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, and one (the tenth) by the inhabitants of Leith.²⁰

An "Address to His Majesty to be allowed to levy for His Majesty's service a Regiment"²¹ of 1,000 men to be employed where His Majesty is pleased to command²² was made on 9th January, and forwarded to Sir Lawrence Dundas,²³ M.P. for the City of Edinburgh (1768-1781). This address was sent to the King on 14th January, along with a letter from Sir Grey Cooper.²⁴ The King thought the address a very strong testimony of the zeal of that city:

"... as such I fear the plan cannot be changed without hurting the promoters of it; the immense number of new corps has given promotion to one part of my Kingdom in preferment to the rest; if the Gentlemen would be persuaded to turn their proposal into completing the old Scotch corps in the Service, it would be much more advantageous and I would contrive soon to get Major Dundas²⁵ the rank of Lieut.-Col. which at bottom is the object of his relation; but if this cannot be effected without ill humour, I will accept of the Corps, but hope after that is done they will not be coming with a list of recommendations of officers which will be thrown [*sic*] on a zealous measure the air of private interest which would sully it."²⁶

North further reported that from conversation with Sir Lawrence Dundas, there was a strong wish that Sir William Erskine should be appointed Colonel, though if this were not possible, they would be well satisfied with Colonel Alexander Leslie.²⁷

The Edinburgh offer having been accepted,²⁸ immediate steps were taken for the formation of the regiment. Sir Lawrence Dundas wrote to Barrington on 17th January requesting him to withdraw recruiting parties from the liberties of Edinburgh, Leith and the Canongate, as the Provost and magistrates expected to raise a number of men within their own liberties, and had asked him to make this

¹⁸ Council Records, Vol. 96, p. 91. See also P.R.O., W.O.1: 996, 327-8; Sir John Dalrymple (fourth baronet of Cranstoun, 1726-1810) to Viscount Barrington, Secretary at War, 5th January, 1778.

¹⁹ See W.O.1: 996, 643-5, 651-3.

²⁰ For the list of subscribers, dated 26th July, 1780, see Council Records, Vol. 99, pp. 139-148.

²¹ *i.e.*, 80th Regiment (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers), disbanded 1783.

²² Council Records, Vol. 96, p. 97.

²³ Lawrence Dundas (?—1781) was Commissary General of the Army, 1748-1759, and made a baronet in 1762.

²⁴ 1726-1801; Joint Secretary to the Treasury, 1765-1782, and M.P. for Saltash, 1774-1784.

²⁵ Thomas Dundas (1750-1794) of Fingask, Larbert, Stirling, eldest son of Thomas Dundas of Fingask, M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, 1768-1771. He was a nephew of Sir Lawrence Dundas, and had held a majority in the 65th Regiment since January, 1776. M.P. for Orkney and Shetland, 1771-1780, 1784-1790. He became Lieutenant-Colonel in the Edinburgh Regiment, and accompanied it to America in 1779.

²⁶ Fortescue, "George III," Vol. IV, No. 2164.

²⁷ *ibid.*, No 2167, 16th January. For Erskine's reply to this honour by the City of Edinburgh, dated 20th April, 1778, see Council Records, 10th June, Vol. 96, p. 206. Leslie was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 64th Regiment of Foot. He became a Major-General in February, 1779. He rejected an offer to become Colonel of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers (83rd Foot), W.O.4: 274, 47, 106. Erskine and Leslie were two of the few senior officers in America considered good by Allan Maclean (84th Regiment)—see E. Stuart Wortley (Ed.), "A Prime Minister and his Son," London, 1925, p. 105.

²⁸ North intimated this to Dundas on 17th January, W.O.1: 996, 347-8. For the letter to the Edinburgh Council, see Council Records, Vol. 96, p. 105, 21st January, 1778.

application in their own name.²⁹ On the same day, Barrington sent to Erskine his letter of service, informing him that the King approved of the very handsome proposal, made by the gentlemen of Edinburgh, for raising a regiment of foot at their own expense. The regiment was to consist of eight battalion companies, one company of Grenadiers, and one of Light Infantry. The battalion companies were to consist of each 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 100 Private men. The Grenadier Company of 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 2 Fifers, 100 Private men. The Light Infantry Company of 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 5 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 100 Privates; with the usual staff officers.

The field officers were to be one Lieutenant-Colonel and one Major, each having also a company; and one Major without a company receiving an allowance of 10s. per day in lieu thereof, and 5s. per day as Major. In the case of the death or promotion of this additional Major, the pay of such a Major was to cease upon the establishment.

The regiment was to be under the command of Erskine as Colonel Commandant, with the command of a company. The non-commissioned officers and private men were to receive pay from the days of their respective attestations: no more than three guineas bounty money was allowed to be given to each recruit. None were to be enlisted under 5 feet 4 inches in height, nor under eighteen years old or above thirty. The regiment was to be actually raised and approved, after being reviewed by a General Officer, within four months from the date of the letter.

Officers would be entitled to half-pay in case of the regiment being reduced after it had been once established.

From the date of the letter, and during the continuance of the rebellion now subsisting in North America, every person who should enlist as a soldier in any of His Majesty's marching Regiments of Foot "shall be entitled to his discharge at the end of three years, or at the end of the Rebellion, at the option of his Majesty."³⁰

Thomas Dundas was approved as Lieutenant-Colonel on 21st January,³¹ and on 22nd January, the Secretary at War applied to the Secretary of State, Weymouth,³² for the necessary authority to be given to the Ordnance Board for the issue of arms and stores.³³ The estimate of the charge of the regiment was sent by Barrington to the Paymaster-General³⁴ on 23rd January, the date of establishment being 17th January: the Paymaster was to lay a memorial before the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.³⁵ On 24th January, Sir Lawrence Dundas informed Barrington that the list of officers was to be delivered to the King by Lord North that day. As the Glasgow Regiment³⁶ was to be honoured with the title of Royal Volunteers, Dundas requested that the regiment now raising by "the metropolis of Scotland" should be given a similar designation:

²⁹ W.O.1: 996, 347-8. See also *ibid.*, 607-8.

³⁰ W.O.4: 101, 319-20. *House of Commons Journals*, Vol. XXXVI, p. 615. The terms of service in the last paragraph were published originally on 16th December, 1775, *Annual Register*, 1775, "Chronicle," p. 186.

³¹ W.O.4: 101, 324.

³² Thomas Thynne, third Viscount Weymouth, first Marquess of Bath (1734-1796), Secretary of State for the Southern Department, 1775-1779, "G. E. C.," II, pp. 24-5.

³³ W.O.4: 101, 327. Instructions as to clothing and accoutrements had been sent to Thomas Fauquier, Secretary to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, on 19th January, *ibid.*, 314.

³⁴ The Paymaster-General from 1768 to 1782 was Richard Rigby (1722-1788), M.P. for Tavistock, 1754-1784.

³⁵ W.O.4: 101, 353-4. See also Barrington to John Robinson, same date, *ibid.*, 356. Messrs. Ross and Gray were to act as temporary agents until the Colonel could nominate his own choice. Cox and Mair were ultimately selected, W.O.4: 101, 387 and 4: 104, 42.

³⁶ *i.e.*, 83rd Regiment (Royal Glasgow Volunteers), disbanded 1783.

"nothing would hurt the people of Edinburgh so much, as to suppose that the town of Glasgow were to be permitted to take the *Pas* of them in any respect."³⁷

North sent the King the list of officers proposed for the regiment, brought to him by Dundas at the desire of the Secretary at War, notwithstanding the repeated requests he had made that no business of that kind be brought to him, as it was impossible for him to give his time and attention to it. Dundas had assured him promotions in the list were within the rules of the Army, that the only objection was to Captain Gordon, who was on half-pay, but so old a Captain that on returning to the Army he would have a Brevet of Major immediately, being older than many Majors now upon the list.³⁸ Dundas wished the address from Edinburgh to be published in the *Gazette*.³⁹ The King replied on 24th January:

"The reason Lord Barrington desired Mr Dundas to carry the list of proposed officers . . . to you, was from his having apprehended that the gentlemen who forwarded that business had intended to act in the same handsome manner as the Glasgow gentlemen who recommended no officers; indeed I thought you had from Sir Lawrence intimated it; but I suppose I misunderstood you. . . ."⁴⁰

The King would give the list to Barrington to examine the dates of the commissions of the gentlemen, and then, when he had received final orders, Barrington would see Dundas, and thus North would not be troubled further concerning this business.⁴⁰

On 27th January, Lord Barrington presented to the House of Commons a list of the Corps which had been ordered to be raised during the late adjournment, with the names of the officers appointed to command those corps, along with letters containing the terms on which the regiments were to be raised.⁴¹ The Royal Edinburgh Volunteers consisted of:

Colonel	... Sir William Erskine, Kt.	Colonel 4th March, 1777; 34 years' service.
Lieut.-Colonel	... Thomas Dundas	... Major 20th June, 1776, 65th Foot; 11 years' service.
Majors	... James Gordon	... Captain 21st October, 1761, late 115th Foot; 16 years' service.
	... Sir James Murray, Bt.	... Captain 30th April, 1771, 57th Foot ⁴² ; 15 years' service.
Captains	... Charles Boyd	... Lieutenant 18th April, 1776, 1st Foot; 4 years' service.
	... George Cumine	... Lieutenant 10th May, 1776, 59th Foot; 3 years' service.
	... David Kinloch	... Lieutenant 5th December, 1775, 71st Foot; 2 years' service.
	... George Lewis McMurdo	... Lieutenant 28th September, 1774, 1st Foot; 6 years' service.
	... John Murray	... Lieutenant 22nd May, 1775, 69th Foot; 7 years' service.

³⁷ W.O.1: 996, 363-4. This was approved—see Barrington to Fauquier, 26th January, W.O.4: 101, 358.

³⁸ James Gordon had served in the 115th Royal Scotch Lowlanders raised in Paisley in 1761, and disbanded in 1763. He died in New York in 1783. See J. J. Graham (Ed.), "Memoir of General Graham," Edinburgh, 1862, p. 17.

³⁹ Fortescue, "George III," Vol. IV, No. 2176.

⁴⁰ *ibid.*, No. 2177.

⁴¹ *House of Commons Journals*, Vol. XXXVI, pp. 612-622. For the Edinburgh Regiment, see p. 621.

⁴² Sir James Murray (?-1811) was at this time second captain in the 57th Regiment, serving in North America. He was promoted Major in the 4th Foot in 1778, and he did not accept this nomination in the Edinburgh Regiment, his place being taken by William Maxwell, 20th Regiment, whose commission as captain dated from 2nd August, 1775. See W.O.1: 996, 555-6, 587-8, 733-4; W.O.25: 92, 138; W.O.4: 104, 336.

With the list of officers approved, most of them recommended by the magistrates, each company commander had to furnish his quota of men.⁴³ Junior officers named for the Edinburgh Regiment, if they were in England, were released from their present services to recruit⁴⁴; but Barrington wrote to Erskine on 6th February that no officers were to be taken from duty in America to raise and form regiments, unless it were absolutely essential⁴⁵: such officers had to rely on the service of friends.⁴⁶ On 5th February, Barrington wrote to Erskine that recruiting in England was to stop. The men must be from North Britain—and in the final inspection of the regiment, all such men as did not appear to be natives of North Britain would be handed over to English regiments.⁴⁷ Other arrangements continued. As this was a Royal regiment, pattern for facings and loopings approved by the King were forwarded to Fauquier on 5th February.⁴⁸ Germain,⁴⁹ Secretary of State for the Colonies, informed Barrington on 18th February that the regiment would be ordered on service in North America as soon as it was ready; Barrington was therefore to issue the necessary orders for providing and sending to Scotland the necessary camp equipage.⁵⁰ Such preparations continued at high speed until the regiment was taken off the embarkation list on 6th March.⁵¹ Instructions were issued to the Officer Commanding in North Britain⁵² for a review of the regiment as soon as it was complete by Major-General Robert Skene, Adjutant-General North Britain.⁵³ Skene was to report on the age, size, and general fitness of the recruits for immediate and active service. He was to specify the number of men under 5 feet 4 inches in height, and those under 18 and over 30, reporting whether such men were fit to do duty. The men were to be divided into Highlanders, Lowlanders, Irish and English. He was to enquire as to whether recruiting orders had been obeyed (being furnished with copies of the letters of service for this purpose), make certain that no man had received more than three guineas, and that no levy money had been received from public sources.

This inspection was completed by mid-June: on 16th June, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dundas sent to Barrington a list of the officers of the regiment (showing several changes from the original list), now reviewed by Skene. He asked that the commissions be now ordered, "it being a very troublesome and disagreeable command a regiment where the officers have not their commissions."⁵⁴ He had further complaints. The barracks at Berwick had not sufficient room, there was a shortage of utensils (which he was hiring in the town), and his officers were doing all duties but court-martial duties, in which he was obliged to request assistance from other regiments.⁵⁵ The War Office list of the officers of the regiment was dated 25th July;⁵⁶ the dates of commissions and warrants being entered with the Commissary General,

⁴³ See Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 12.

⁴⁴ e.g., W.O.4 : 101, 348, 403; W.O.4 : 102, 35, 37. For the training of recruits in 1773, see R. Lamb, "Memoirs of his own Life," Dublin, 1811, pp. 61-2.

⁴⁵ W.O.4 : 101, 473.

⁴⁶ As did Erskine himself. See particulars of disbursements, Council Records, Vol. 99, pp. 139-148.

⁴⁷ W.O.4 : 101, 396.

⁴⁸ *ibid.*, 399.

⁴⁹ Lord George Sackville Germain (1716-1785) was M.P. for East Grinstead, 1768-1782, Secretary of State for the American Department, 1775-1782.

⁵⁰ W.O.1 : 683, 125. See Barrington to Weymouth and Erskine, 21st February, W.O.4 : 101, 504 and W.O.4 : 102, 10; to the agents, 23rd February, W.O.4 : 102, 18; to Robinson, 24th February, *ibid.*, 22-3.

⁵¹ *ibid.*, 83. See e.g., *ibid.*, 47, 57-59.

⁵² John Campbell, fifth Duke of Argyll (1723-1806), was Commander-in-Chief, North Britain, 1767-1778, with General James Adolphus Dickenson Oughton (1720-1780) as his deputy in 1778.

⁵³ A Major-General of August, 1777. For his reports on regiments in North Britain, see W.O.1 : 999. For these instructions, W.O.4 : 102, 61-3, 85.

⁵⁴ W.O.1 : 996, 587-8. There was a general muster on Leith links on 17th June. See Council Records, Vol. 96, p. 211.

⁵⁵ W.O.1 : 996, 591-2. 18th June.

⁵⁶ *London Gazette*, 11894, of 1778.

and fees paid 6th-7th August.⁵⁷ The Magistrates of the City of Edinburgh entertained the Edinburgh Regiment "before going abroad in the service of their King and country,"⁵⁸ and the regiment, after spending the winter of 1778-9 on the coast of the Firth of Forth, embarked at Leith for America⁵⁹ on 15th March, 1779.⁶⁰

An almost similar procedure was followed in the raising of regiments in 1779. In that year, James Dundas raised a regiment⁶¹ for general service. This battalion was to be raised in North Britain, and was approved by the King in July, 1779, the Commander-in-Chief, Amherst, informing Jenkinson, Secretary at War, of *this* approval on 29th July. The letter of service was dated 29th July, the scale of the regiment being ten companies of seventy private men each company, the companies being: 1 Colonel and Captain, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, 1 Major and Captain, 7 Captains, with the addition of 12 Lieutenants, 8 Ensigns, 1 Chaplain, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's mate, 30 Sergeants, 40 Corporals, 20 Drummers, 2 Fifers, "without any expense to Government." The men recruited were to be not less than 5 feet 3 inches in height, and between 15 and 40 years old.⁶² None of the officers to be approved were to expect permission to dispose of their present commissions.⁶³ A list of the arms required by this regiment was submitted by Jenkinson to Weymouth on 4th August, requesting it be signified to the Ordnance Board that the arms might be delivered from store, and the expense charged to the estimate of Ordnance for Parliament. This list was: 710 firelocks and bayonets, with scabbards, cartouch-boxes and straps; 24 halberts; 6 sergeants' fuzes; 20 drums with pairs of sticks and cases.⁶⁴ Jenkinson notified Thomas Fauquier, secretary to the Comptrollers of Army Accounts, on the same day, that a board of General Officers should be summoned to inspect patterns of clothing and accoutrements for this regiment.⁶⁵ Estimates of pay were also forwarded to the Paymaster-General. As the date for the commencement of this regiment was not fixed on establishment, the agents were to be issued £1,000 on account, and £700 on each muster. The date of establishment would be notified.⁶⁶ The estimate was, per diem: 1 Colonel and Captain, £1 4s.; 1 Lieutenant-Colonel and Captain, 17s.; 1 Major and Captain, 15s.; 7 Captains, each at 10s., £3 10s.; 12 Lieutenants, each at 4s. 8d., £2 16s.; 8 Ensigns, each at 3s. 8d., £1 9s. 4d.; 1 Chaplain, 6s. 8d.; 1 Adjutant, 4s.; 1 Quartermaster, 4s. 8d.; 1 Surgeon, 4s.; 1 Surgeon's mate, 3s. 6d.; 30 Sergeants, each at 1s. 6d., £2 5s.; 40 Corporals, each at 1s., £2; 20 Drummers, each at 1s., £1; 2 Fifers, each at 1s., 2s.; 700 Private men, each at 8d., £23 6s. 8d. Total No. 827, £40 7s. 10d.

⁵⁷ W.O.25: 92, 117-8.

⁵⁸ See Council Records, 3rd March, 1779, Vol. 97, p. 181.

⁵⁹ W.O.1: 1005, 577. Also Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 13. For its arrival in North America, and its strength, C.O.5: 98, 493.

⁶⁰ For further entries in the Council Records see Vol. 99, pp. 136-139, account containing the charge and discharge of the City Treasurer, with respect to the money subscribed for raising nine companies of the Regiment, 26th July, 1780.

Vol. 102, p. 157. Resolution to entertain the officers of the 80th Regiment, lately arrived in town from America, 20th February, 1782. Vol. 118, p. 103, 29th June, 1791 (gratuity made to the soldiers). Vol. 123, p. 139, 10th September, 1794. A set of colours; and the officers not already admitted to the freedom of the City to be made Burgesses and Gild brethren. Vol. 123, p. 252, 17th December, 1794, Colours.

⁶¹ 94th Regiment.

⁶² For the standard in 1778, see p. 110, above. The change was to fifteen, not sixteen years, as stated by K. G. Feiling, "The Second Tory Party," London, 1938, p. 142.

⁶³ W.O.1: 616, 219; W.O.4: 106, 447-8; and *House of Commons Journals*, Vol. XXXVII, pp. 528-9.

⁶⁴ W.O. 4: 107, 38-9.

⁶⁵ *ibid.*, 43.

⁶⁶ The 94th Regiment came on establishment on 2nd March, 1780. The agents were Ross and Gray, of Conduit Street.

Allowance to the widows, 13s. 4d. ; Colonel, 11s. 8d. ; Captains, 10s. ; Agent, 5s. Total, £42 7s. 10d.⁶⁷

James Dundas was informed on 31st January, 1780, that as soon as his regiment had been inspected, camp equipage would be provided, and the regiment was to hold itself in readiness for service.⁶⁸

In early February, the 94th Regiment⁶⁹ was ordered to move to Plymouth.⁷⁰ Jenkinson wrote on 7th February to Dundas, or the officer commanding the regiment on its arrival at Plymouth barracks, that it was highly desirable troops in barracks should have the same sort of bread as troops in camp. He enclosed a specification of camp bread :

" . . . to be made of the flour of a good marketable English wheat, out of which the first bran is to be taken, by means of an eight shilling cloth ; each soldier's allowance of the bread for four days, being a well baked loaf weighing six pounds."⁷¹

Dundas was to give public notice to the baker or bakers to send sealed up proposals of the lowest price at which they would furnish such bread, and to make a contract with those who would agree to supply it at the lowest price, and were able to carry their proposals into execution. If the price exceeded 5d. per loaf, the "over plus" would be paid by Government, but he trusted the price would not be 5d., since the Treasury had made a control of 4½d. per loaf of six pounds for supplying camps. The 5d. to be paid by the soldier for each loaf was to be sent to the agent in the normal manner.⁷² Lieut.-General Haviland⁷³ reported from Plymouth on 1st March, 1780, that the 94th Regiment was to be inspected the next day,⁷⁴ and on 4th March it embarked,⁷⁵ many officers and men below establishment.⁷⁶ On that day, Amherst informed Jenkinson that the King approved of the report by Major-General Grey⁷⁷ on Dundas's Regiment, which would be established from 2nd March, and numbered the 94th. The list of officers⁷⁸ was approved by the King, and they could be notified for their commissions without delay.⁷⁹

On 14th March, Jenkinson wrote to Fauquier, the Paymaster-General, and Robinson, of the regiment coming on the establishment.⁸⁰ Dundas was ordered to direct an account made up as soon as possible of the charge of pay due to the non-commissioned officers from the respective times of their appointment, and to the privates from the day of attestation, that this charge might be liquidated to 1st March, 1780, inclusive.⁸¹ The Paymaster-General was further informed that the regiment was under orders for service abroad. The agent was to be issued three

⁶⁷ W.O.4 : 107, 44-5. An exact copy of this list was also sent to John Robinson, Joint Secretary to the Treasury, *ibid.*, 47. For John Robinson (1727-1802) see D.N.B.

⁶⁸ W.O.3 : 26, 39.

⁶⁹ It formed at Colchester. For a recruiting dispute at Braintree, see W.O.4 : 109, 62-7, 68-9.

⁷⁰ The movement instruction ordering embarkation in February is at W.O.1 : 682, 499. Hillsborough to Jenkinson, obviously misdated in the original 27th February. For Wills Hill, Lord Hillsborough, first Marquess of Downshire (1718-1793), Secretary of State, November, 1779-March, 1782, see "G. E. C.," IV, pp. 457-8, and VI, p. 525.

⁷¹ W.O.4 : 109, 106-7.

⁷² For William Haviland (1718-1784) see D.N.B.

⁷³ W.O.1 : 1008, 379-80. For the problem of desertion on the march from Essex to Plymouth, W.O.4 : 109, 222.

⁷⁴ Its destination was Jamaica.

⁷⁵ W.O.1 : 1008, 383, 391. See also W.O.1 : 1007, 691-2. James Dundas to Jenkinson, 5th March.

⁷⁶ For Charles Grey, first Earl Grey of Howick (1729-1807), "G. E. C.," VI, pp. 119-120.

⁷⁷ *London Gazette*, No. 12063, of 1780.

⁷⁸ W.O.1 : 616, 771.

⁷⁹ W.O.4 : 109, 345, 347.

⁸⁰ *ibid.*, 345.

months' subsistence in advance, and this was to be placed against any future issues which would be made on the account of the regiment.⁸¹ On 15th March, Dundas was to ensure camp necessities were immediately provided, of 166 tin kettles with canvas bags, 792 water flasks with strings, 166 hand hatchets, 20 drum cases, 10 powder bags, 12 bell tents, 12 camp colours, 792 haversacks and knapsacks. Officers were to provide themselves with tents for which the usual allowance of bat, baggage and forage money would be granted. Tents for the men would be provided.⁸² The 94th Regiment sailed for Jamaica on 9th April, embarkation returns being forwarded from Plymouth on the same day.⁸³ The returns showed as embarking: 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 6 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's mate, 26 Sergeants, 26 Corporals, 20 Drummers, 2 Fifers, 563 Privates; a total of 665.⁸⁴

Correspondence followed Dundas on the voyage. Jenkinson wrote on 12th May, 1780, that the general rule concerning the first clothing of a regiment of foot was that the Colonel received 20 months' off-reckonings, 18 months on the establishment and the value of 2 months in advance by money warrant. In corps raised from December, 1777, the clothing was to serve from December, 1777, to July, 1779 (*i.e.*, 18 months). But in previous cases, the times of the regiments commencing pay on the establishment had coincided with the date of the order for raising the regiment. This had not been the case with this regiment, and Jenkinson had advised the King that money warrants might be granted for 4 months' off-reckonings in advance to compensate for this difference in time between the date of the beating order, or the time of beginning to recruit and clothe, and the time of the pay coming on establishment. The beating order for the 94th Regiment was dated 29th July, 1779, and pay came on establishment on 2nd March, 1780. The first clothing would be considered as to be worn 18 months from 29th July, 1779, to 28th January, 1781, and the first assignment of off-reckonings from 2nd March, 1780, would be carried no farther than 30th June, 1781, being 16 months by assignment. The value of the remaining 4 months' off-reckonings, £746 5s. od., would be made good by money warrants, "the better to enable you to defray the charge of accoutrements etc. furnished to the regiment."⁸⁵

⁸¹ *ibid.*, 346.

⁸² W.O.4 : 109, 349. A request for 166 tents was sent to Hillsborough for transmission to the Ordnance on 15th March, *ibid.*, 348.

⁸³ W.O.1: 1008, 429.

⁸⁴ Against establishment of 827. No Lieutenant-Colonel and no Chaplain embarked. *Annual Register*, 1781, "Chronicle," p. 265.

⁸⁵ W.O.4 : 110, 160-1. See also 245.

PRIVATE, 9th LANCERS, *circa* 1833

By THE REV. PERCY SUMNER, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.

A notice in the *Daily Mail* of 26th March last recorded the sale at Christie's of the sporting pictures in the Magniac Collection, in which the highest price, 1,900 guineas, was given for Henry Alken's¹ eight sporting pictures depicting the Grand Leicestershire Steeplechase run in 1812.

The valuable series of oil-paintings of Privates of most of the Cavalry regiments of 1833 and 1834, now hanging on the walls of the Pages' Lobby at Windsor Castle, which we may, with tolerable certainty, attribute to Henry Alken, illustrates all the four regiments of the Lancers.

The reproduction of Drahonet's painting of Sergeant Read, 9th Lancers, 1832, which we gave in our issue for Autumn, 1947 (Vol. XXV, page 95), shows the uniform for a foot parade admirably, and we now supplement it by the half-tone reproduction on the opposite page of the "Alken" Private, *circa* 1834, giving the regimental horse equipment.

The lance cap of the 9th was a special pattern, all of black patent leather, with brass mountings and the usual black plume. The uniform was a scarlet jacket faced blue, and dark blue overalls with double scarlet stripe.

In 1833 Lancers were ordered to wear gauntlets, and on 12th March, 1834, the Clothing Warrant abolished sabretaches for Privates of these regiments. The 9th had the privilege of wearing a white leather waist-belt instead of the usual yellow and crimson girdle, but our illustration shows the latter, no doubt by mistake.

As in the case of the other three regiments, the lance-pennon is incorrect, with the white half uppermost.

The sheepskin covers to the saddles were ordered to be changed from white to black in 1833, but Lieut.-Colonel Anstruther Thompson, in his "Reminiscences," tells us that he joined the 9th on 30th July, 1836, when they still carried the white sheepskins.

The shabracque is blue and rounded in rear, with yellow lace border, and embroidered device, consisting of a crown over a reversed cypher.², crossed lances with "9" above the point of intersection, and a label just under the cypher. The forepart of the shabracque is also shown with embroidery, which is doubtful.³

By General Order dated 14th March, 1840, the clothing of the Light Cavalry was changed from red to blue, but a Submission to the Sovereign obtained the Royal authority on 17th June for the clothing of the 9th Lancers to continue to be red (as an exception to the Order). The Colonel of the 16th Lancers (Sir John Vandeleur) then made a personal application for his regiment to be allowed to retain their scarlet uniform, and finally on 2nd March, 1841, the Queen decided that the 16th should continue their red, and the 9th should change to blue. (Submission to the Sovereign.)

¹ The best account of Henry Alken and his work will be found in Captain Frank Seltzer's book "The Story of British Sporting Prints," published 1929. Thirty-five pages are devoted to "The Alken Family," of which Henry possessed the greatest talent; born in 1784, he died in 1851 and was buried in Highgate Cemetery.

² The cypher looks rather like "G.R." reversed, but Spooner's print of an Officer, *circa* 1834, shows clearly the cypher of Queen Adelaide ("A.R." reversed).

³ The excellent colour print of a Private, 9th Lancers, 1841, still wearing the scarlet uniform, from the painting by J. Loder, in JOURNAL, Volume XVIII, page 235, should be consulted.



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PRIVATE, 9th LANCERS, circa 1833.

[Reproduced, by kind permission, from the original oil-painting at Windsor Castle.]



PRIVATE, 12th LANCERS, circa 1833.

(Reproduced, by kind permission, from the original oil-painting at Windsor Castle.)

[Copyright: H.M. The King]

PRIVATE, 12th LANCERS, *circa* 1833

BY THE REV. PERCY SUMNER, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.

The reproduction facing this page of the oil-painting, no doubt by Henry Alken, of a mounted Private of the 12th Lancers *circa* 1833, forms a welcome addition to the reproduction of the oil-painting of a dismounted man (Private Bednell) of the same year by Drahonet in our JOURNAL for Summer, 1948 (Vol. XXVI, page 78). Both the originals are now hung in the Pages' Lobby, Windsor Castle. They show the new scarlet jacket with blue facings and yellow lace, also the tall czapka or Lancer-cap, with blue top part. This cap had a piece of yellow lace round the waist with a blue stripe, and a black horse-hair plume. Differences will be noted in the manner of looping up the yellow flounders at the ends of the cap-lines, and the gauntlets shown in our present picture, also in the overalls (white for drill purposes and blue with double red stripe for dress occasions).

Drahonet is careful to show the lance pennon correctly, with the red half uppermost, but all four of the "Alken" paintings of the Lancer regiments persist in making the same mistake (white half uppermost). It is interesting to note that the Polish Lancers of Napoleon's Guard, from whom the British Lancer uniform was borrowed, had pennons 62 centimetres in length and 44 in breadth, say $24\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 in.¹ In 1820 the British pennon was $31\frac{1}{2}$ by 13 in.,² and in 1829 27 by 16 in.³ When the lance was abolished in the British Army in 1928 the length of the pennon was the same as in 1829, but the width only 10 in.

The length of the lance carried by the Poles was 2 metres 76, or 9 ft., which has remained the regulation length for lances of the British Army. The shaft of the lance was made of ash, but there is mention, under date 20th October, 1835, of the accidental breakage of a bamboo shaft, one of those furnished to the 12th Lancers for experiment.⁴ Bamboo shafts were adopted about 1868.

On 31st July, 1833, the Board of General Officers recommended that Lancers should wear gauntlets, as well as short gloves, also that sabretaches in Lancer regiments should be discontinued, except for officers and N.C.Os. Black sheepskins were also recommended instead of white, as being more durable.⁵

In March, 1834, the cuffs which had a scarlet slash were altered back to the former pointed pattern.

Sergeants of the 12th wore a gold lace band of oak-leaf pattern $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, with plain edges, round their forage-caps.⁶

Lancers carried pistols at this period, but had no carbines, and in consequence wore only single pouch-belts, with no swivel.

The shabracque shown in the plate is of blue cloth, with rounded ends, and had a border of yellow lace. The embroidery consisted of a crown over the reversed "W.R." cypher, with "R.L." below, and underneath all this the crossed lances with red and white pennons, and two scrolls, one on either side. The battle honours of the 12th at this time were the Sphinx with "Egypt," "Peninsula" and "Waterloo." It is remarkable that the Prince of Wales's Feathers should not be displayed, also the Sphinx with "Egypt."

¹ L. Fallou, "La Garde Impériale," page 268.

² Montmorency's "Lance Exercise."

³ Submission to the Sovereign, 24th February, 1829.

⁴ W.O. 3/444.

⁵ W.O. 3/86.

⁶ Pattern, dated June, 1834 in Webb's Lace Book.

MILITARY MANUSCRIPTS IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

BY MARRYAT R. DOBIE

(*Librarian*)

Among the manuscripts which the Faculty of Advocates of Edinburgh collected in their Library in the course of nearly two and a half centuries, and those acquired since they presented it to the nation in 1925, there are many of military interest. For Scottish material, the Library is the natural place in which to look, and there is therefore no need to report here on the mass of papers relating to campaigns in Scotland, Scottish regiments, or Scottish military activities of any kind. But a note of the manuscripts of more general interest may be useful to the historian, for he is less likely to expect them.

A picture of the work done for the Tower of London in 1539 and also for the English Ordnance Office in 1572 is given by the accounts of payments to stoneworkers, ironworkers, woodmen, carters, and others in London, Kent, and Sussex.

From the Flemish wars of William III there comes a collection relating to the Earl of Angus and his regiment, the Cameronians, which includes accounts of the battle of Steenkerke, where Angus was killed.

Service in the campaigns of Marlborough, and under Ormonde after him, from 1703 to 1712, is described in letters of the 1st Earl of Orkney and some others. In the Order Book of an officer in Ormonde's force, of the summer of 1712, there is an unexpected note of a bet made by Colonel Samuel Shute (afterwards Governor of Massachusetts) on the date of the cessation of hostilities. An album, apparently compiled shortly after the campaigns in question, contains orders for the marches from Bedburg to the Danube and Blenheim and back to Weissemburg in 1704, for those from the Maas to Herzogenrath and from the Moselle to the union with Overkirk's army near Hanef in 1705, and for various movements in Flanders and northern France (the attack on the lines of the Geete, the projected attack on the Yssche, the siege of Lille, etc.) in 1705 and 1707-08. These are supplemented by a collection of orders of battle, dispositions, etc., of the campaigns from 1707 to 1713.

A member of the British garrison of Gibraltar in 1727 has left an account of some incidents of the siege.

For the War of the Austrian Succession there is some material. The letters addressed to the Earl of Loudoun from the seat of war, 1741-1748, deal chiefly with the doings of his regiment, the Scots Greys. "An authentick narrative of the campaign in Flanders of the year 1744" contains a full account of the discussions of the Allied commanders and concludes with copies of the accusations brought by the Allied authorities against Wade, the replies of Wade and his officers, and relative correspondence. The siege and capture of Bergen-op-Zoom by the French in 1747 are described in the narrative of one of the garrison.

It is with the wars against the French Revolution and Napoleon that the material becomes abundant. The many volumes of papers of the two Melvilles cover the situation, plans, and activities, military, naval, and political, in Europe, the West Indies, and South America, including every aspect of home defence, from the 1790's onwards. There are, for instance, several letters written from Corsica by Sir Gilbert Elliot from 1794 to 1796, in which he complains of lack of co-operation on the part of Major-General the Hon. Charles Stuart and accuses Moore (afterwards Sir John) of backing Paoli. India is especially well represented, even before the French Revolution. The correspondence of Dundas with Cornwallis and subsequent Governors-General from 1786 to 1799, which includes many reports of subordinates to Cornwallis on the local situation, deals extensively with the Army. The conquest of Mysore, French policy, the military establishment, and the

expedition to Batavia are among the subjects referred to in *précis* of letters of Dundas to the Marquess Wellesley as Governor-General, 1798-1800. Other papers, 1785-1811 and 1828, treat of the administration of the Army (including such questions as that of the relative rank of King's and Company's officers), defence, the possibilities of French or Russian attack from the north-west, and the missions of Jones and Malcolm to Persia.

The many letters written by individual applicants for favours, or in recommendation of them, are mostly of no value; but some of the persons concerned may be interesting enough to attract a biographer, to whom those letters which recount past service would supply information.

Among other material relating to the French wars are the "Recollections, military, naval, and political" of Colonel John Drinkwater (afterwards Bethune). Starting after the siege of Gibraltar (which he discusses), he describes his experiences from 1783 to 1797, at Gibraltar, in France (especially at Toulon), in Elba, in Corsica, and at Naples, and ends with a note of the leading events of his life to 1833.

The papers of General Sir George Murray, which cover his campaigns and official career from 1793 to 1846, being especially rich for the Peninsular War and the occupation of France after Waterloo, have been described in this JOURNAL, Vol. X, No. 39 (January, 1931). A parallel series, equally important, is the large collection of papers of Sir Thomas Graham, later Lord Lynedoch. These are a fund of information for the operations at Toulon in 1793, the war in northern Italy (where Graham made friends with Radetzky and others, who continued to write to him from that theatre after he had left) from 1796 to 1799, the reduction of Minorca, 1798-99, his Governorship of Messina, 1799, his command at Malta (with the formation of the Maltese Light Infantry) in 1800, the Egyptian campaign of 1800-01, Moore's mission to Goteborg in 1808, the Walcheren expedition, the Peninsular War (especially Cadiz and St. Sebastian), the expedition against Antwerp, 1813-14, and the foundation of the United Services Club, 1815-16. Letters relating to the 90th Foot, raised by Graham, describe events in various fields. Among his many military correspondents the most frequent is his brother-in-law, the 1st Earl Cathcart.

The papers of Admirals the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane and Sir Thomas Cochrane deal, of course, chiefly with naval affairs, but those which refer to operations in Egypt, 1801, in the West Indies, 1802-1815, and on the North American coast, 1814-1816, contain matter of military interest.

Service at the Cape in 1855 and 1856, in India (including the Mutiny) from 1856 to 1871, on the Nile expedition of 1885-86, and with the Zhob Field Force in 1890 forms the subject of the correspondence and journal of Major-General Stewart A. Lithgow.

A typical family of soldiers, that of Brown, of Morayshire, is represented by a vast collection of letters and papers. Members of three generations entered the British Army and that of the East India Company, and their service took them to various fields from the 1780's to the 1860's. Among the papers of Major-General John Brown, Royal Staff Corps, D.Q.M.G., running from 1789 to 1814, are correspondence and notes on fortifications in Ireland and the Isle of Wight, and on defence-works in the south of England. A diary which he kept while engaged on the Royal Military Canal alludes to quarrels with Rennie, the civil engineer employed, and contains comments on Martello Towers which have been quoted in this JOURNAL (S. G. P. Ward, "Defence Works in Britain," Vol. XXVII, No. 109, p. 31).

His nephew, Major John Brown, 2nd Madras N.I., killed at Assaye, writes home about Wellesley's Indian campaigns of 1802-03. Another nephew was General Sir George Brown, whose correspondence, from 1819 onwards, deals, from a military point of view, with the Radical disturbances of 1819-20, the Rebecca Riots of 1844, Indian affairs from 1842 to 1858, the Kaffir War and South African affairs from

1846 to 1853, the Crimean War (Kinglake coming in for much criticism by the soldiers, like Napier before him in the Murray and Lynedoch Papers), his chief command in Ireland from 1860 to 1865, service in Malta and the Ionian Isles at various times between 1822 and 1829, administration at the Horse Guards, with some breezes, 1843-1853, and the affairs of the 43rd, the 85th, and the Rifle Brigade.

Three young Browns, nephews of Sir George, went to India. George and John served in Bengal regiments. Both died of the climate before they saw any fighting, but the letters which each wrote home with faithful regularity, George from 1842 to 1846 and John in 1854, describe regimental life, chiefly at stations in the United Provinces and the Punjab and also in Bengal, and contain much matter about current events. The third, Francis William, served in various corps in Bombay Presidency in the 1850's and 1860's and took part in the occupation of Bushire and the operations against the Sawant rebels, which, with sport, current events, and Army opinion, fill his letters.

Another nephew of Sir George, Major Alexander Robertson, Bengal Artillery, killed at Fatehgarh, writes from 1845 to 1853, chiefly about the second Sikh War and the Burmese War. Other Indian correspondents are, in 1849, Colonel Armine Mountain, discussing the Sikh War, and Lieut.-General Frederick Markham, on sport, while the letters of Major-General Orlando Felix (who would surely make a subject for a lively biography), from 1826 to 1860, include many dealing with the military affairs of India, written while he was D.Q.M.G. of the Queen's Forces at Madras, 1843-1857.

Such collections of the orders of particular regiments as the Library possesses may contain no material that cannot be seen elsewhere, but some of them may fill a gap: for example, the orders for the encampment of several regiments at Newbury under the command of Lieut.-General Wade, 1740; the Standing Orders of the 1st Foot Guards, 1750 and 1753; a book of "Private Military Memoranda," 1809-1823, chiefly relating to the service of the 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards, in Belgium and Northern France before and after Waterloo; and an Order Book of the King's Liverpool Regiment, 1815-16. Most of these, in addition to recording purely military duties, throw light on the life of the soldier in this country and abroad.

More general matters are the subject of French treatises of the eighteenth century on fortification and on gunnery, and of the drafts by Alexander Wood Inglis for a history of military music, which are accompanied by copies of airs from older manuscript sources.

In addition to all the correspondents who figure in the collections mentioned above, soldiers of every degree of celebrity or unimportance are represented by a great number of single letters, and it would be worth the while of anyone embarking on a military biography to ascertain whether the National Library has anything that he could find useful.

STANDING ORDERS OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1798

EDITED BY THE REV. PERCY SUMNER, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S.

Among the documents in the Royal Archives in the Round Tower, Windsor Castle, is an oblong manuscript book with the title written inside: "Code of Standing Orders as fixed by Lieut.-General H.R.H. Prince Edward, Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, for the government of his corps, together with certain local regulations adapted to their present station. Given out and signed at Halifax. October 20th, 1798. Edward, Lieutenant General and Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers."

On 9th April, 1789, Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers. The regiment went to Canada in 1791, being stationed first at Quebec and then at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it remained until 1802.

In 1799 Prince Edward was invalided home, and on the 23rd April created Duke of Kent and Strathearn. In August, 1801, he relinquished the colonelcy of the Fusiliers on being given that of the Royal Scots.

The Code of Standing Orders opens with a very precise statement of the General Orders for all officers, in which the following is included :—

“Officers will always understand when they read in regimental orders that the ROYAL FUSILIERS are to parade, that by that term is meant that every Officer and Man is to attend, without exception, and as such they are always then, unless it be countermanded in orders, to appear with sashes and gorgets. When the term REGIMENT is made use of, by that is meant the duty men only.”

Prince Edward directs that the Flank Companies are to have a special designation in his regiment :—

“All Officers are to understand that the terms of Right and Left Flank Company are fixed upon for the application of what in other regiments of the Line are styled the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies. It being the Colonel’s pleasure that in the Royal Fusiliers it should be an *esprit de corps* that the terms of Grenadier and Light Infantry should never be used, it becomes the duty of Officers, not only never to make use of that term themselves, but also invariably to check every N.C.O. and soldier who shall presume to make use of it.”

The sections on Dress of Officers and Men are very detailed.

Officers’ Dress.

Section 21. All Officers immediately on joining will take care then and at all times afterwards to be provided with the whole of the following clothes and appointments :—

A regimental coat, a regimental close jacket, a regimental greatcoat, white Kerseymere waistcoats, white Kerseymere breeches, white leather breeches, black cloth gaiters, black topped boots, half boots, grey Kerseymere pantaloons or over hose, black varnished horizontal ribbed leather stocks, leather rosette—all made up in the form as specified from page . . . to page . . . A regimental body sash to be provided at Hewitson’s, laceman, King St., Covent Garden. A regimental sword, plate, gorget, a pair of shoe and a pair of knee buckles, to be provided at Eginton’s of Wandsworth near Birmingham. A buff cross-belt of . . . in width to be provided at Eginton’s. A bearskin dress cap and upright white hackle feather to be provided at Wagner’s Pall Mall. A helmet and white hackle feather to be provided at Wagner’s. The Officers belonging to the Left Flank Company, in addition to the whole of the above-mentioned appointments with which they must also be perfectly complete, are to be always provided with a black leather dress cap and hackle crest feather belonging to that Company, as also with a regimental dress jacket and scarlet laced waistcoat to be worn with the dress jacket.

22. Any alteration in, or addition to, the Dress of Officers, which the Colonel shall from time to time direct to be made, will be specified in Orders, but except first directed by the Colonel, no Commanding Officer during his absence from the regiment, is permitted either himself to introduce any deviation, or to suffer any Officer under his command to deviate on the most trifling particular from the Orders on that subject.

23. All Officers are to understand that when they appear in regimentals, though not on duty, they are at no time to presume to wear any part of their dress different from what is worn at the parades the different parts of which are fixed upon to be as follows :—

Coat.—hooked at the neck, and over the breast through the frill of the shirt, which is to reach to the third loop. *Close Jackets*—buttoned from the fourth to the eighth button hole, hooked also through the frill, and the frill to appear from the fourth button hole upwards. *Waistcoat*—of white Kerseymere, single breasted, with

regimental buttons, and round¹ without a flap. *Pantaloon*s—of light pepper and salt coloured Kerseymere, strapped down the inside seams. *Breeches* (when Officers wear gaiters) of white Kerseymere with four regimental buttons at the knee. *Breeches* (when Officers wear boots) of white leather, seams plain stitched with white, and regimental buttons, with a white leather strap attached behind to fix up the boot. *Gaiters*—of superfine black cloth with regimental buttons, full tongues. *Boots*—the leg in one piece without being turned down, reaching in front so as to cover the small bone that is prominent below the Knee-cap, and perfectly round behind. *Half-boots*—hollowed out in front and but with a pique behind, reaching the calf of the leg, and bound with green morocco. *Grey Kerseymere overhose*, for winter or bad weather, with covered buttons and strapped with the same down the inside seam to reach down to the ankle and cover the third bottom button of the waistcoat. *Wash leather gloves*, perfectly plain, white as possible and on no account stitched with coloured silk.² Black varnished horizontal ribbed leather *stocks* without buckles, not less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth. *Shirts* without ruffles, double frilled single hemmed, the inner frill 2 inches and the outer $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width.

This being the mode of dress fixed by the Colonel, not the most trifling deviation from any part of it will be allowed at any time, unless sanctioned by the Colonel himself.

Officers' Hairdressing.

25. All Officers³ are invariably to wear their hair agreeable to the following directions :—

The top cut as close as possible admitting the comb to lay between the scissors and the head.

(The locks not to exceed 4 ins. in width at bottom, to be cut square not sloped, 1 in. below the bottom of the ear, and to be worn frizzed lightly as flat and as close to the head as is possible to appear unconstrained, the upper front hair of the lock to be cut so as to accompany the whisker and be worn turned with irons).⁴

The side hair to be cut off level with the top of the ear, but left sufficiently long to admit of being turned with an iron and to extend $\frac{1}{2}$ inch behind the back of the ear.

The hair behind to be parted off from the top in the shape of a horseshoe. With the helmets a club to be tied within 4 ins. of the head, the top part falling over and somewhat more spread than the under. With the dress cap a plait tied with a black ribbon with an inch and a half of the head, the hair braided as flat as possible to appear without stiffness, and fixed up with a comb, the plait covering the whole of the comb which should be about 2 ins. wide, the bottom of the plait being about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wider than the top. When worn in a cue the ribbon to be tied within $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. of the head, to cover $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. of the hair, and to leave 2 ins. out below, so that the hair behind is to be 10 ins. long in all, when measured from the poll of the neck. With both club and cue the established leather pattern rosette to be worn.

¹ "Pockets" seems to be omitted.

² Lieut.-Colonel Percy Groves, "Historical Records of the 7th or Royal Regiment of Fusiliers," page 97, gives a drawing of "Glove worn by officers of the Royal Fusiliers about the end of the eighteenth century—from a sketch of officer of the period." The badge of the regiment was embroidered on back of glove in blue silk; we do not know the exact date when it was introduced or discontinued, but it was in vogue in above period (1785-1792)

Mr. S. M. Milne also mentions this regimental embroidered glove in his "Standards and Colours," page 121: "So proud was the regiment of its badge, the Rose and Crown, that if the evidence of old drawings, *circa* 1789, is to be credited, the officers wore this badge embroidered in red silk on the back of their white buckskin gloves."

³ "Except the Chaplain" added in pencil.

⁴ The whole of this paragraph, now in brackets, deleted and altered in pencil to read as in the next paragraph.

Such Officers as can have whiskers are to wear them of a moderate size, but they are not to suffer them to grow more than half an inch below the bottom of the locks, and as forward in the face as possible.

At all times the hair to be well filled with powder and pomatum properly mixed. In order to ensure perfect uniformity in the head-dress of the Officers, the established regimental haircutter is ordered to attend them on the 1st of every month to cut, dress and put in order their hair precisely according to the foregoing order.

Dress of N.C.Os. and Men.

The following complement of necessaries is always to be kept complete, without any difference being made between Dr. and Cr.

Sergeants.—One Knapsack with buff carriage and square brass buckle ; 6 white shirts with double frills ; 2 flannel shirts with sleeves ; 2 flannel underwaistcoats without sleeves ; 3 pairs worsted stockings ; 3 pairs shoes ; 2 black leather stocks ; 1 helmet ; 2 helmet goose feathers ; 1 polished black leather cap ; 1 foraging fur cap ; 1 hair tail 18 ins. in length ; 1 leather club pad ; 1 leather club rosette ; 1 hair ornament of black ribbon for the plait ;⁵ 1 picker with buff strap to it ; 1 brass stock clasp etc.

Corporals and Privates.—The same with the following exceptions: 3 white shirts only with single frills, instead of 6 shirts with double frills ; 1 flannel shirt instead of 2 ; 2 pairs stockings instead of 3.

Musicians.—Same as Corporals and Privates with the only exception of having double frills the same as the Sergeants.

The *Shirts* of the Sergeants, Corporals, Musicians, Drummers and Private Men to have 1 button and 1 button hole on the wrist, which is constantly to be kept buttoned, the wrist of the shirt is always to be seen below the cuff of the coat.

Orders for Officers Commanding Companies.

Companies' stores include Dress caps, including 1 Pioneer's, white hackle feathers attached to Dress caps ; tutineg⁶ breast-plates ; swords mounted in tutineg, with leather sword knots ; ivory-headed canes ; Pioneers' saws with black leather cases and carriages.

Prices of articles.—Pouch, 5s. ; Pouch-belt, 4s. ; Bayonet-belt, 2s. 9d. ; Breast-plate, 3s. 6d. ; Hackle feather in the Right Flank Company and Battalion, 3s. 6d. ; Hackle feather in the Left Flank Company, 7s. ; Sergeant's Fusilier Cap, . . . ; Sergeant's helmet, 15s. 6d. ; Private's Fusilier Cap, . . . ; Private's helmet, . . . ; Left Flank Company's Dress cap with bearskin and ornaments, . . .

Men's Hairdressing.

Hair of N.C.O's, Drummers, Fifers, Musicians and Privates to be cut once every month by the established regimental hair-cutter, agreeable to the following form, from which on no account whatever is the smallest deviation to be made :—

Brush top to be cut as close as possible, allowing the comb to lay between the scissors and the head, the side hair somewhat longer than the top, so as to admit when combed upwards with soap and grease to appear as if it was frizzed. The side whiskers to be shaved totally off square, level with the top of the ear, or corner of the eye, the short hair in the neck cut in the form of a feather about one-third of an inch long, the hind hair to be parted off from the top in the shape of a horseshoe, the length of the hair behind is to be exactly *twelve* (deleted in pencil) inches, when measured from the tie, the hair being bound as close as a string can be drawn to the poll of the neck.

⁵ Usually called the "flash."

⁶ Tutineg—zinc imported from China and East Indies ; white alloy like German silver.

The Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Drum-Major, and Drums, Fife-Major and Fifes, and the Pioneers are alone to wear side whiskers, which they are to let grow as full as possible to the corners of the mouth and without shaving the back of them at all⁷.

Guards, Fatigues, etc.

Men for the King's works, Garrison or Regimental Fatigue etc., to parade in uniform fatigue dress, *viz.* jackets without lace, trousers without tongues, flannel shirts, old stocks. In summer straw or chip hats, and in winter fur caps. With hair well combed and neatly twisted up.

Men for Guard.—jackets, trousers and leather caps, with side-belts and firelocks without slings. Hair combed, tied and twisted.

All Sergeants, Corporals, Drummers and Privates never to appear out of barracks but when completely and cleanly dressed in perfect regimental uniform with caps properly put on, hair well clubbed, coats closely hooked down the breast, waistcoats and breeches white and clean, gaiters brushed.

Fatigue Dress—round jacket with blue cape⁸ and cuffs and regimental buttons, without lace or wings, grey cloth gunmouth trousers, black leather stock, flannel shirt and round straw hat from 1st May to 1st November, and fur foraging cap the remainder of the year.

Barrack rooms—helmets hung up on the pegs fixed to sides of the hanging shelves; accoutrements on the racks with the bayonet-belts over the pouch-belts.

FOREIGN ARMY BANDMASTERS: THEIR RISE AND FALL

BY HENRY GEORGE FARMER, PH.D., D.LITT., MUS. DOC.

"Among European nations, the English is far more ready than any other to welcome musicians from abroad."

J. A. FULLER-MAITLAND,
"ENGLISH MUSIC IN THE SIXTH CENTURY."

Foreigners in British military music was a favourite theme in the nineteenth century, although the story is older than that. When on foreign soil our commanders had, perforce, often to engage alien musicians, when their own were *hors de combat*. Frequently these hirelings were a perfect nuisance, if we can believe the State Papers. When Sir Thomas Poynings was in the Low Countries in 1544 during Henry VIII's attack on France, he found that he wanted drummers, but could get none under *two shillings a day*! Even at that cost they were "but easy players," one being dubbed "a very drunkard," although this seems to have been a professional failing, hence the saying "as drunk as a drum."¹ Yet apart from such instances and the few aliens who appear among the trumpeters and kettledrummers of the Life Guards under Charles II and William and Mary, there was not any considerable number of musicians from abroad in the British Army until the mid eighteenth century.

1. The Rise.

The alien dawn broke with the *London Evening Post* (April, 1749) announcing: "We are informed that on Sunday last the English Band of Music belonging to the First Regiment of Foot Guards, Commanded by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland, receiv'd their Dismission to make room for a Band of Germans, who mounted Guard on Monday last."

⁷ This last paragraph has been altered in pencil, "Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant, Drums, Fife-Major and Fifes" being struck out, and "Master of the Band" added.

⁸ Cape means collar.

¹ "The Women's Petition against Coffee" (1674), p. 5.

Fortescue, giving the *Morning Advertiser* (29th March, 1749) as his authority, says that these musicians were the first to be enlisted as soldiers, and says that the band was that of the *Third Guards*.² That many foreigners were enlisted later is quite evident, since the 1st Royal Dragoons had a complete bevy of foreign trumpeters (1775), whilst three of those of the 17th Light Dragoons were Germans (1792). The same could be found in the infantry where we read of "subsistence for 5 German musicians" for the 7th Regiment (1790), and in the band of the Scots Greys (1818) "most of them are Germans."³ In the Coldstream Guards, an entire band of Hanoverians, headed by their "Music Major" Christopher Eley (1756-1832), ousted a band of Britishers in 1785.⁴ Another example of a complete military music outfit from the continent imported by Edward Prince of Wales, afterwards Duke of Kent, has been given in detail, together with the actual contract issued by an instrument maker at Strassbourg in October, 1790.⁵ We have a complete list of alien bandmasters in the Artillery—Rocca (1771), Georg Köhler (1774), Weille (1777), Schnuphass (1802), and Eishenherdt (1805).⁶ Nor was it any different in the militia and volunteers. The Durham Militia took Herschel as its bandmaster (1757), afterwards Sir William, the famous astronomer. The Lancashire Volunteers had John Köhler for a like position (*ca.* 1775), who later, in London, became Musical Instrument Maker to the Duke of York, the Commander-in-Chief. Another was Logier, afterwards the celebrated inventor of the "chiroplast," who led the band of the Kilkenny Militia (1807).⁷

The primary cause of this preference for foreigners as bandmasters was due to what the late Sir Alexander C. Mackenzie called the "grovelling superstition" that nobody within Albion's shores could know anything about music. On the other hand, a contributory cause was undoubtedly the purchased commission proprietary complex which commanding officers had in those days. Regimental bands, like the old "hoboys" from which they evolved,⁸ were only officially allowed in the Foot Guards, the Horse Grenadier Guards, and Dragoons, although the last mentioned lost the privilege in 1766.⁹ Yet most other regiments had bands, and provision for them had become part of military economy as we read in Thomas Simes "The Military Medley" (1768), where he says¹⁰:

"The musicians to attend roll callings, and at all times when the regiment is under arms. The one most capable to be appointed to act as master of the band, under whose care and inspection the others are to be, and he must be answerable for their clean and uniform appearance; they are not to play *except by order of the commanding officer.*"

The last paragraph is a hint which is indicative of "regimental property," and rightly so, since the band was chiefly supported by the officers. In the 3rd Guards (1767) thirteen captains were charged 15s. a month for their "Hoboys."¹¹ How much they were the officers' "property" is to be seen in that amusing squib published anonymously by Grose, the later military historian, entitled, "Advice to the Officers of the British Army" (1782)¹²:

"If your regiment should not be provided with a band of music, you should immediately persuade the captains to raise one. This, you know, is kept at their expence, whilst you reap the principal benefit; for besides keeping them always with your own company, and treating them as your private band, they will, if properly managed, as by lending them to private parties, assemblies,

² "History of the British Army," II, 583.

³ JOURNAL, III, pp. 241, 259.

⁴ W. T. Parke, "Musical Memoirs" (1830), II, pp. 239-40 (who gives the date as "about 1783").

⁵ JOURNAL, XXVI, pp. 18-19.

⁶ Farmer, "Memoirs of the Royal Artillery Band" (1904), p. 174.

⁷ Farmer, "Rise and Development of Military Music" (1912), p. 82.

⁸ JOURNAL, XXIV, p. 180.

¹⁰ p. 29.

¹² p. 28.

⁹ JOURNAL, XXVI, p. 25.

¹¹ Reference lost.

etc., serve to raise you a considerable interest among the gentlemen of the country, and, what is more, among the ladies."

Such extracts as these give a fair idea why civilian bandmasters, and especially foreigners who were generally better "showmen" as instrumentalists in leading their bands than the native product, were favoured as bandmasters.

Eventually the time came when, as the inspection reports amply testify, some sort of rein had to be applied to prevent further licence in the size and administration of bands. Commanding officers were a law unto themselves in respect of numbers, instrumentation, clothing, and custom, in their bands. Dress had been regularized by the Clothing Warrants of 1751 and later, but as "Regulations" these appear to have fallen into neglect. Indeed, in the year 1802, Horse Guards, in reply to a letter of the Colonel of the 59th Regiment, said¹³: "There is no order extant that I know of which regulates the clothing of musicians belonging to regimental bands." The following year, however, it took a firm line on the question of the strength of bands¹⁴:

"It is H.Mys. Pleasure that, in Regiments having Bands of Musick, not more than one Private Soldier of each Troop or Company shall be permitted to act as Musicians, and that one Non Commissioned Officer shall be allowed to act as Master of the Band. These men are to be drilled and instructed in the Exercise, and in case of actual Service, are to fall in with their respective Troops or Companies, completely armed and accoutred. . . ."

This was an order which could easily be obeyed, because it still enabled commanding Officers to employ civilian and foreign bandmasters and bandsmen out of the "band fund" of the officers in addition to the prescribed numbers. In 1802, Horse Guards had already allowed the 1st Royal Dragoons to enlist "a person for five years to instruct the band" on condition that no bounty was charged to the public on his enlistment,¹⁵ and in 1805 it permitted the 56th Regiment to "receive" into its band "any Swiss, German, or Italian musicians," although it was stipulated that "French Men are on no account to be admitted."¹⁶

Although occasional checks were made,¹⁷ Horse Guards complained in 1821 that King's Regulations were not being followed. The truth was that, for the sake of economy, the number of troops and companies in regiments had been reduced, and since bands were regulated by the number of troops and companies, their strength ought to have been lower in the year 1803. However, they were permitted to retain the numbers obtained at this latter date, but C.Os. wanted more. The 4th Dragoon Guards asked for four boys to be allowed "to practice with the band," but Horse Guards refused.¹⁸ The Adjutant-General in Ireland solicited permission to employ "persons not soldiers" to play with the band "in uniform," which brought another negative.¹⁹ The 60th Regiment begged that a man be allowed to be "borne on the strength of the Regiment as a Serjeant, he not being an enlisted soldier, for the purpose of being employed as a Master of the Band." The D.A.G. replied that he could not sanction any deviation from King's Regulations.²⁰ The obvious result of all this was to engage civilian bandmasters and bandsmen who were outside Horse Guards control, being paid and clothed by the officers. In 1823, however, the establishment of bands throughout the service was raised to a "Serjeant (Master) and Fourteen Musicians,"²¹ and in 1846 the Infantry were allowed twenty musicians.²²

By this time, just eight years before the Crimean War, civilians and foreigners held the majority of the positions as bandmaster in the British Army. Even in the so-called "staff bands" there was Stowasser (Royal Horse Guards) and Waetzig

¹³ Horse Guards Letter, 5-11-1802.

¹⁴ *ibid.*, 5-8-1803.

¹⁵ *ibid.*, 25-10-1802.

¹⁶ *ibid.*, 8-4-1805.

¹⁷ *ibid.*, 18-3-1809.

¹⁸ *ibid.*, 16-11-1821.

¹⁹ *ibid.*, 21-12-1821.

²⁰ *ibid.*, 3-9-1824.

²¹ *ibid.*, 28-8-1823.

²² *ibid.*, 2-4-1846.

(2nd Life Guards), as well as Sibold and Schott (Grenadier Guards), and Boosé (Scots Guards), whose very names reveal their nationality. In the Line Regiments, the best known of the foreign bandmasters were Basquit (85th Regiment), Cavallini (29th, 55th and 80th Regiments), Eckersberg (4th Dragoon Guards), Froenherdt (64th, 94th, and 2nd Life Guards), Kappey (80th Regiment and Royal Marines), Klussmann (9th Lancers), Koenig (8th Hussars), Van Maanen (The Royal Scots, 52nd Regiment, and Scots Guards). It was fortunate artistically for our military music that all of these men were first-class musicians. Yet the same could be said of a round dozen bandmasters of native birth, J. R. Tutton (Royal Horse Guards), J. Waddell (1st Life Guards), Grattan Cooke (2nd Life Guards), G. Mackenzie, W. Collins, James Smyth (Royal Artillery), Charles, Dan, and Frederick Godfrey (Foot Guards), W. M. Foster (9th Regiment), F. H. Torrington (25th Regiment), L. A. Emanuel, A.R.A.M. (King's Royal Rifles), and W. Miller (Rifle Brigade). Regimentally, the system of civilians being employed in this position was disastrous. Most of these were "supplied" by musical instrument makers; indeed the latter advertised this fact among their wares.²³ The evil results of this were palpable enough, as Horse Guards soon pointed out. As I have said elsewhere :²⁴

"Each band was formed on its own model, using instruments of whatever kind or pitch the officers or bandmaster liked. The latter seems to have had a free hand in such matters. Indeed it was quite an understood thing that when a new bandmaster took over his appointment, his first action was to condemn all the instruments in use, a custom which served the twofold purpose of gratifying his own particular instrumental combination fad, and of rewarding the instrument maker to whom he owed his appointment by ordering a new set of instruments [which incidentally brought him a sales commission]."

Discipline also suffered under these hired bandmasters, as the case of the bandsmen of the 1st Royal Scots who were court-martialled in 1847 for an attack upon their bandmaster Paolo Castaldini, and the complaints of the band of the 4th King's Own against their bandmaster Koesel who kept fees earned at private engagements for himself.

The civilian bandmaster, quite apart from what he earned at engagements, was generally highly paid, sometimes receiving £360 a year, and frequently enjoyed privileges which were not the lot of the enlisted British bandmaster. They were usually made honorary members of the officers' mess and wore plain clothes. Indeed, the "incongruous spectacle of a conductor in civilian attire, directing a regimental band, on parade, would occasionally be seen." Both the British and foreign civilian bandmasters invariably declined to serve abroad, and terminated their engagement when a regiment was ordered there, looking out for a homecoming regiment with a vacancy. It was only in such cases as these that some promising British member of the band was able to rise to the position of bandmaster, but even then he would be a Sergeant Bandmaster, paid as such, with some small acknowledgment from the "band fund," and have to take the bad stations as well as the good. At the same time, there were cases of commanding officers who, from sheer patriotic motives, would nurse and partially train some "sons of the regiment" as their bandmaster. The Crimean War opened the eyes of the authorities to the evils of the civilian bandmaster system. When war broke out, our bands, deserted by their bandmasters, were soon disorganized. The French, on the other hand, maintained their bands at a high state of efficiency throughout the campaign. The final humiliation came at Scutari in 1854 when, at the grand review in honour of the birthday of Queen Victoria, with some 16,000 men marching past

²³ *e.g.*, Jullien & Co. in their catalogue for 1854 have a line which says : "A register is kept of the most efficient Band Masters, with their qualifications and testimonials."

²⁴ Farmer, "Rise and Development of Military Music" (1912), p. 96.

in perfect order, our bands later struck up "God Save the Queen," not only from different arrangements, but in *different keys*, and this before the general staff of the allied army.

2. The Fall.

After the Peace of Paris (March, 1856), the Duke of Cambridge, the General Commanding-in-Chief to be, was devising plans for army reorganization. Meanwhile, several public-spirited men, notably James Smyth, the bandmaster of the Royal Artillery, M. De Lara Bright of Sheffield, and Henry Schallehn, the conductor of the Crystal Palace Band, had written urging the improvement of the status of bandsmen in the army, pointing out that he was worthy of higher pay, and that facilities should be afforded him to qualify for the position of bandmaster.²⁵ The Duke soon made up his mind in this matter, and on the 25th September, 1856, he was the means of a circular letter being sent to commanding officers suggesting the establishment of a Military School of Music. It began²⁶ :

"His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, with a view to relieve regiments from the great expense consequent upon the necessity of employing professional musicians, civilians, as Masters of Bands, has it in contemplation to recommend the establishment of a large musical class as part of the education of boys sent to the Royal Military Asylum, and for the instruction of persons sent from Regiments to qualify for Bugle-Majors, Trumpet-Majors, and Bandmasters, and whose training would require especial time and attention."

A later circular tells us that the proposal to form this school had "received the support of all Officers Commanding Regiments in the Service," although in actual practice it seems that all of the latter did not confirm this "support."²⁷ According to this letter, it was proposed to open the school on 1st January, 1857, and it was intimated that the institution would be self-supporting, as the government, whilst supplying the premises at Kneller Hall, Twickenham, would undertake no financial responsibility. The initial outlay was to be met by each regiment paying £5, and thereafter an annual subscription of £8 to cover costs of maintenance.²⁸ A letter of 26th December, 1856, called for a Board of Officers to determine (1) the salaries of the musical and military staff, (2) the cost of instruments, music, books of instruction, etc.; (3) the administration of the funds, and (4) regulations for the school.²⁹ From this letter we learn that Henry Schallehn was to be "Superintendent."

The opening of the school was delayed, but by the 12th January, 1857, it was announced that Kneller Hall had been handed over by the Government, and that preparations were being made there for the accommodation of 100 trainees.³⁰ Actually, it was not until 3rd March that the "Military Music Class," as it was then termed, opened its doors under a Commandant, a Resident Instructor, and four Visiting Instructors, one of the latter being Thomas Sullivan, the father of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Early in October, the Duke paid his first visit to the school and he reported in a circular memorandum that he was satisfied that "the objects which he had in view in founding that establishment are in a fair way of being realized."³¹ There were 100 pupils under instruction and 30 or 40 more were expected, but the Duke said that the annual subscription would have to be increased to £10.

The Duke now turned to other questions which needed remedy. The school was in its infancy, and no Kneller Hall graduates as bandmaster had, as yet, been trained or appointed. The civilian bandmaster was still in control, and so the Duke

²⁵ Farmer, "Rise and Development of Military Music," pp. 118-19.

²⁶ Horse Guards Letter, 25-9-1856.

²⁷ *ibid.*, 4-12-1856.

²⁸ *ibid.*, 4-12-1856.

²⁹ Public Record Office, W.O. 3/191.

³⁰ *ibid.*, W.O. 3/506.

³¹ Horse Guards Letter, 29-10-1857.

circularized the commanding officers on two points: (1) the purchase of instruments, and (2) the supply of bandmasters. He pointed out that by leaving "dealing with instruments makers . . . in the hands of bandmasters" contributed to high costs. Therefore he suggested instant dismissal of any bandmaster who received sales commission on instruments or music, and the penalizing of instrument makers who contravened the rule. Further, instead of applying to these instrument makers when a bandmaster was required, he advised a public advertisement.³² His next great contribution to the efficiency of army bands was his order of 23rd April, 1858, which made the "Ancient Philharmonic Concerts . . . as the Standard or Regulation Pitch" of all army instruments.³³ He also tried to ease the lot of the bandsman by relieving him of the "usual annual drills."³⁴ Turning his attention to the drums and fifes, he took the provision of these from the band fund, and made them a public charge, thus, indirectly, helping the regimental band also.

By 1859 the Duke realized that commanding officers were not taking advantage of Kneller Hall as a school of training for bandmasters. This prompted a circular letter pointing out the necessity of sending suitable men to become qualified. "By a steady adherence to this course," said the Duke, "the expense to which officers are now subject for the payment of large salaries to civilian bandmasters" would be reduced. He looked forward, he said, to our bands being "equal to those of other armies."³⁵ The commanding officers, who still held rigidly to their old prerogative of the domestic control of their bands, were not falling into line as readily as the Duke had expected, and in the December of this year, seeing that commanding officers were sending a constant stream of pupils to be trained as bandsmen, which, he said, was the "legitimate duties of the regimental bandmaster," he was taking no more into the school. "Kneller Hall," said the Duke, "was originally created primarily for the training of bandmasters," and it was students for this position that he was intent on obtaining.³⁶ It is clear that the Commander-in-Chief was disappointed at some of the recalcitrant colonels who still preferred to engage their own bandmasters under the purchased commission proprietorship. The Duke also found other points in which they were not keeping faith, and in 1861 he had to call attention to the fact that his orders *re* "pitch" were not being followed.³⁷ To bring those to heel who were still obsessed with their right to civilian bandmasters he gave orders that army bandmasters should take precedence over all civilians irrespective of the date of the latter's appointment, and then turned to "God Save the Queen," which in future was to be played only in B Flat.³⁸

Good news came in 1865 when the annual subscription to Kneller Hall was reduced to the old figure of £8, but correspondence revealed that there were still fifteen regiments which were not supporting Kneller Hall.³⁹ On 1st April, 1867, the Government took over the Military School of Music, which was the first milestone of the Duke's ambition to militarize our military music. In August, 1874, General Order 59 showed that the Duke was striding on again. Army bandmasters were prohibited from wearing plain clothes on any military duty. It was a palpable hit at his pet aversion, the civilian bandmaster. The salary of the army bandmaster, in addition to his pay as a 1st class staff sergeant, was now fixed at £100 a year from the band fund. N.C.Os. selected for training at Kneller Hall as bandmasters were to be sergeants, with not less than seven and not more than fourteen years' service. Extra bandsmen were now to consist of lads and boys specially enlisted. Thus, at long last, a new and definite status was created for the army bandmaster.⁴⁰

³² *ibid.*, 24-2-1858.

³³ *ibid.*, 23-4-1858.

³⁴ *ibid.*, 18-8-1858.

³⁵ *ibid.*, 30-6-1859.

³⁶ *ibid.*, 1-12-1859.

³⁷ *ibid.*, 23-8-1861.

³⁸ *ibid.*, 29-8-1862

³⁹ *ibid.*, 25-2-1865.

⁴⁰ General Order, 59, August, 1874.

Throughout the whole history of the elimination of the old civilian and foreign bandmasters, one cannot help but admire the Duke's patience with commanding officers who were not seeing eye to eye with him. The abolition of the purchase of commissions in 1871 certainly strengthened his hand, but the end of his toleration came thus. The commanding officer of the 11th Regiment (1872-73) had attempted to evade the Duke's wishes by appointing a "Band Instructor" over his own army bandmaster, a Kneller Hall trainee. The instructor was an Italian, paid privately by the colonel, and he was taking charge of the band at rehearsals, officers' mess, and engagements, whilst the regular bandmaster was relegated to teaching beginners and attending parades. An enquiry was instituted, and on 24th November, 1874, the following was issued :

Whilst the Commander-in-Chief does "not wish to interfere prematurely with engagements which heretofore may have been entered into with civiliah bandmasters," it has to be realized that since "Kneller Hall is now largely subsidized by the public," every encouragement must be given to bandmasters trained there. "Any attempt to supersede them, either as Bandmasters, Musical Directors, or in any other capacity, must be strictly prohibited : All applications to enlist such men . . . are to be discouraged—more particularly in the case of foreigners, and preference should always be given in *future* to soldiers who have done some good service in the band, and who, if likely to qualify, have a right to look forward to promotion to a higher appointment."

To make sure that there would be no mistake in the appreciation of his wishes on this question, a *questionnaire* was sent out which required, among other things : (1) Name of bandmaster ; (2) If a civilian, date of appointment, salary and other emoluments ; (3) Was the bandmaster allowed to associate with the officers ?⁴¹

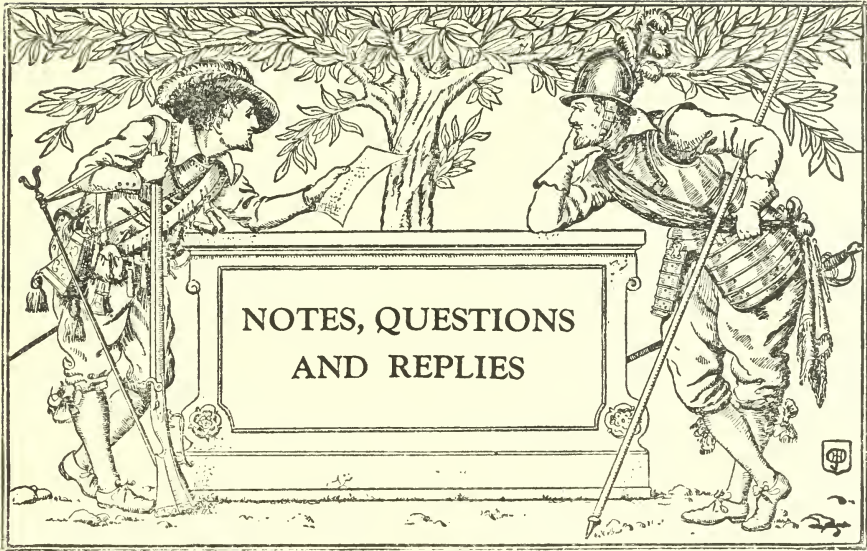
The Commander-in-Chief took two years before he made his next statement of importance. It was dated 20th December, 1876. In this he expressed himself as

"gratified at finding that the system of training regimental musicians for promotion to the situation of bandmaster—to the *exclusion of civilians and foreigners* [*sic*—has worked so well, and for proof that there is no lack of native talent (within the ranks of the army) for the situation in question, it is only necessary to refer to the fact that there are now nearly one hundred military bandmasters in active employment, all of whom have been qualified at Kneller Hall—while there are left only thirty-five of the old class of civilian bandmasters."⁴²

In 1881 bandmasters were made warrant officers, although in this year there were still sixteen foreign bandmasters in the British Army, yet all had to pass the Kneller Hall examination in bandmastership to retain their positions. Since then several foreign and civilian bandmasters have been appointed to what are known as "staff bands," but in each case they had to pass Kneller Hall scrutiny and be enlisted men. Few people have realized what a great debt British military music owes to the "Old Duke," and the present high standard of our army bands, for which he strived all his career, proves conclusively that the Duke was right in his unswerving belief that, given the proper opportunity, this land of ours could produce bands "equal to those of other nations." It is ninety years since he expressed that view, and at the centenary of the Royal Military School of Music in 1956-7, let us hope that a statue to the memory of the Duke of Cambridge, fronting Kneller Hall, will salute that auspicious event.

⁴¹ Horse Guards Letter, 24-11-1874.

⁴² *ibid.*, 20-12-1876.



NOTES

875. SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS : UNIFORM WORN IN THE SUDAN, 1898.—The following is an extract from a letter from Corporal Laurie of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders to a member of the London Scottish. This letter appeared in the *London Scottish Regimental Gazette* of May, 1898 :—

“Ras-el-Hudi Camp, Sudan.

23rd March 1898.

“We are here in very light order. We march with straps, pouches, haversacks and large water bottles. Our blankets—one per man—are carried on camels, along with reserve ammunition (50 rounds), supplies, and about one quart of water per man, all as brigade baggage.

“The only battalion train is six ammunition mules, with 20 rounds per man, the battalion transport, 30 mules, carrying ammunition and tools with the brigade train. We carry on our person 100 rounds in the pouches and 20 in the haversack.

“All the ammunition has been altered, by having the point of the bullet filed down till the lead appears, so that the bullet will ‘set up’ on striking. Our kit-bags, valises, and great coats are on boats on the Nile, so that we have only our clothes as we stand, and a towel and pair of socks in our haversacks. In the valises are stowed our extra shirt and towel, and pair of socks, clothes and brass brushes, with one pair khaki trews. In our kit-bags are our serge tartan trews, suit khaki, one pair spats, cholera belt, cape, canvas shoes, and one or two small things.

“Before we left Cairo we were each provided with a clasp-knife and lanyard, back pad for protecting the spine, which we always wear, and most comfortable it is (the khaki coat not keeping the heat out well), shade for the back of the neck, attached to the helmet, mosquito veil, goggles, with wire-netting frames and smoked glass, useful for glare and sand-storms, knitted night cap, also very comfortable. We wear khaki spats and helmet covers, and each regiment has a distinguishing badge in the helmet. The others wear a small square of coloured cloth, but we are resplendent with tartan, badge and white hackle !”

J. O. R.

876. 52ND REGIMENT, BUGLES, 1803.—31st May, 1803. Regiments appointed as Light Troops have received His Majesty's permission to be supplied with a certain number of bugles instead of drums, and although bugles have not heretofore been considered as articles of Ordnance supply, their furnishing in future is to be considered by the Board. The 52nd Regiment is at present the only one appointed (W.O. 3/36).

REV. PERCY SUMNER.

877. DRESS OF 1ST BN. 79TH FOOT IN THE PENINSULA, 1810-1814.—In the Library of the Royal United Service Institution is a MS. volume (M.M. 71) entitled "Military Scraps from the Note Book of Lieutenant John Ford, Half Pay 3rd West India Regiment, late of 79th Regiment or Cameron Highlanders." On pages 132-134 of this volume is the following :—

"Description of the Dress of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 1st Battalion, 79th Regiment, when in the Peninsula, 1810 to 1814; hastily drawn up.

"Bonnet. The full plumed Highland Bonnet was worn by the Officers, on Guard, on Parade, on the March, and on Fatigue Duties. There was no Regulation Cap or substitute for it, though each Officer had some kind of covering for the head, either an old hat, or Bonnet, without leather, which he wore when off duty, strolling about the Camp or Bivouac. The plumed Bonnet was formed of feathers called Flats and Foxtails, and six of the latter were pendant on the right side (the Bonnet of the 42nd had not these pendant feathers). A black cockade with a silver sphinx in the centre of it on the left side of the Bonnet, and a leather peak in front placed above the black velvet binding.

"The Bonnets of the Serjeants and Privates were of the same form as those worn by the Officers, but not having quite so many feathers did not look so rich. They were bound with *Patent leather* with a slit behind fastened with ribbon so as to admit the Bonnet being enlarged or contracted to fit the head; black cockade and sphinx and peak in front; the Heckle (*sic*) or feather placed behind the cockade (or rather the end of it fastened there) was white, red and white or green accordingly as the party belonged to the Flank or Battalion Company. They had Forage-Caps.

"Epaulettes. Each Battalion Company Officer wore a pair of rich gold epaulettes, and the Ensign could not in that respect be distinguished from the Field Officer except that the Star and Crown were upon the epaulette strap of the latter. The Officers of the Flank Companies wore *Wings*, without Epaulettes. The Privates, etc., had straps to keep the belts on their shoulders with a *small* woollen tuft at the end of each. Those belonging to the flank companies had wings of fringe.

"Coatee. The Officers' Coatee had double lapels lined with green and gold lace to buttons in pairs (the lapels were only buttoned back on particular occasions, such as Dining out, etc.) and lace to buttons in pairs on collar and cuffs. Not having any undress coat or uniform great coat, *the red coatee and epaulettes were always worn.* Most of the officers had however either a camblet cloak or blue great coat (of various forms) which they put on over the coatee on the march and on fatigue duties, *but only in bad weather.* The Privates had the white woollen undress jacket for fatigue duty as now worn and grey cloth great coats.

"Trowsers. Grey trowsers and gaiters were the uniform dress of the Officers. They had no Kilts with them but as it was found sometimes difficult to get grey cloth of one colour there were various shades of it, and *blue* cloth or *tartan* often substituted for the grey. But the non-commissioned officers and privates on the march, on parade and on guard invariably wore the *Kilt* and *Tartan Hose*. For

fatigue duty they had white woollen jackets, grey trowsers and the Scotch Bonnet without feathers.

"Sash. A crimson silk sash was worn by the Officers. It passed under the epaulette strap of the left shoulder and tied in a knot on the right side (sometimes thrown behind). It passed over and crossed the sword-belt on the breast. The Sergeants' Sashes were of worsted, crimson and green (the latter being the colour of the facings) and also worn over the left shoulder and tied on the right side.

"Sword. The Officers of the Flank Companies carried a sabre in a pipe-clayed sling shoulder-belt, but the Battalion Company Officers carried a Highland broad-sword in a frog shoulder-belt. This broad-sword had a basket handle of copper gilt, not of steel as now worn. No waist-belts or black belts were worn except by the Medical Officer.

"Breast-Plate. This was of an oval form¹ of copper gilt, with a silver rim and a silver garter or band with a crown over it and 79th in the centre. The figures, the circular band, and the outer border were in relief and rivetted to the gilt plate. The inner part on which the figures were placed was *green enamel*, 'Cameron Highlanders' engraved on the circular band.

"A few of the privates retained still the Breast-Plate furnished I believe when the Regiment was raised, having the words 'Cameronian Volunteers'; all the others 'Cameron Highlanders.'

"No Plaids, Purses, Dirks or Pistols were carried by anyone in the Regiment.

"The greatest uniformity of Dress was in the Feathered Bonnets, Red Coatee and Epaulettes of the Officers and the Feathered Bonnets, Red Coatee, Kilts and Tartan Hose of the non-commissioned officers and privates. Shoes and Gaiters no Buckles."

This account by Lieut. John Ford agrees with the description of the dress of the regiment as given by Kincaid, Simmons, and other writers.

T. H. MCGUFFIE.

878. LONDON VOLUNTEERS OF 1803-1809.—In the possession of Major Peter Young, D.S.O., M.C., is a vellum-covered MS. book,² apparently once the property of Lieut.-Colonel George Richard Marton, Inspecting Field Officer of London Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry. There are 202 entries, or documents, dating from November, 1803, to July, 1809, being mainly "out-letters." Details of reviews, allowances and returns of London units are included. The regiments mentioned in it are:—

Cavalry.—London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers, Westminster Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, Loyal London, Southwark Troop, Lambeth and Clerkenwell.

Infantry.—Honourable Artillery Company, the eleven Regiments of Loyal London Volunteer Infantry, St. George's Regiment, Bloomsbury and Inns of Court, the Prince of Wales's, the Loyal Law Association and St. Sepulchre.

Among the various subjects are the mourning orders for Nelson's funeral. On 6th January, 1806, the Assistant-Adjutant-General ordered that "All General Officers Commanding Brigade of Volunteers together with their Staff and Inspecting Field Officers will take part with their respective Brigades on the Day of the late Lord Nelson's funeral. The General and Staff Officers will be dressed in embroidered clothes, and all officers on Duty, on that Day, whether of His Majesty's Forces, or Volunteers are to wear a Crape on the Left Arm, *below* the elbow."

W. Y. C.

¹ In the original, a very small drawing of the breast-plate is shown here.

² A transcript of this book has been deposited in the Library of the R.U.S.I.

879. ON THE CARRYING OF ARMS (see article with this title, Vol. XX, pp. 154-159).—The development of the rifle bucket (XX, pp. 158, 242) is taken further in the article on Light Horse and Mounted Volunteer Corps in Vol. XXI of the JOURNAL,¹ where it is stated that the 1st Hampshire Mounted Rifles (1860-1878) carried the rifle in a leather bucket which was later adopted by the Mounted Infantry. The illustration shows the bucket slung under the off wallet with the rifle, sling downwards, under the man's arm. The Border Mounted Rifles are shown carrying the rifle in the same manner in 1881.² This method of carrying the rifle is illustrated and described by Francis Galton in 1852. He saw the Namaqua Hottentots of South-West Africa using it on ox-back.³ Pictures dated 1884⁴ and 1890 show the same bucket used by Regular M.I. but slung behind the man's right leg from the saddle D's, with no attachment for the arm. In 1884 it was issued to the Camel Corps for the Nile Expedition under the name of the Namaqua bucket, and carried as by M.I.⁵ By 1895 the short butt bucket was in use with no arm sling, the man being recommended to use the ordinary rifle sling or pass the rifle muzzle through the bandolier when riding at ease.⁶ Photographs of M.I. taken in 1896 show this bucket; and by 1899 the arm sling was in use.⁷

G. TYLDEN, *Major*.

There have been two references to the Namaqua bucket in the JOURNAL XX, 158; XXI, plate facing p. 7) in recent years, and it may, therefore, be of interest to give a fuller description of this method of carrying the rifle. The idea was introduced by Lieut.-Colonel J. Bower, commanding the 1st Hampshire Mounted Rifle Volunteers, the compiler of the official "Manual of Drill for Mounted Rifle Volunteers," published in 1863. In the Preface of this Manual he writes:—

"How to carry a rifle on horseback in quick movements across country, was a difficulty most opportunely surmounted by my happening to meet a gentleman (Mr. Charles Miller, of Froyle) who carried his gun in a leathern bag attached to his saddle. He told me he was in the habit of riding long distances with this appendage, and had had many falls without injury to man, horse, or gun; and he referred me to Galton's 'Art of Travel' for this simple solution of the problem. This was as follows: 'Sew a bag of canvas, leather, or hide of such bigness as to admit the butt end of the gun freely. The straps which support it buckle through a ring in the pommel of the saddle, and the thongs by which the slope is adjusted fasten round the girth below. The exact adjustment may not be hit upon by an unpractised person for some little time, but when they are once ascertained the straps need never be shifted. The gun is perfectly safe, and never comes below the arm-pit even in taking a drop leap.'"

"I at once adopted the plan, and after due trial and report, I was requested by the Secretary of State for War, the late Lord Herbert, to prepare the drill which forms Part VII under the head of the Namaqua Bucket, in reference to the Tribe in South Africa from whom Mr. Galton derived the idea."

¹ By Godfrey Brennan; p. 8 and illustration facing p. 7.

² *ibid.*, p. 16, which refers to *Illustrated London News*, 1881, sketch by Caton Woodville.

³ "Narrative of an Explorer, etc." (Minerva Library, reprint 1890, Ward Lock), p. 185 and illustration facing p. 185.

⁴ *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, 1st July, 1884, two sketches by Caton Woodville. "On Service," by Groves, illustration by H. Payne. 1890.

⁵ Gleichen, "With the Camel Corps Up the Nile" (1888, Chapman Hall), pp. 5 and 28.

⁶ Colonial Forces Order No. 362, 3rd April, 1895, "Manual of Instruction for M.I." pub. Juta, and written by an officer of the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Volunteer Rifles from W.O. Publications.

⁷ *Navy and Army Illustrated*, photographs taken at Aldershot.

⁸ Mr. Galton's "Art of Travel," p. 188.

The Introductory Remarks to Part VII of the Manual read as follows :—

“The plan of carrying the rifle in the Namaqua bucket has stood the test of three years’ experience in the corps which the compiler commands.

“Mr. Galton’s description of the ‘Namaqua’ bucket is adhered to, with the exception of the ring in the pommel of the saddle, which gives the rifle too much play, unless braced up so tight as to be liable to chafe the horse’s shoulder. This objection is obviated by two Ds, Fig. 3, *A, B*, on the inner side of the bucket, from which one strap *B* suspends the bucket to the stirrup leather bar under the stirrup leather. The other strap *A* passes through the staple, which is on every hunting saddle ; the bucket then rests on the saddle-flap nearly in the position of a holster and clear of the horse’s shoulder.

“The bar supports the rifle, the second strap *A* checks its play, and is a safeguard against such accidents as might happen from a single strap breaking, and the rifle falling under the horse’s belly and hanging from the girth at Fig. 1, *C*.

“The buckets are made for breech-loading rifles, and the flap which buttons round the barrel is intended to protect the sight, Fig. 1, *A, B*.

“A waterproof cover like an umbrella case made to slip over the muzzle, and lock, drawn with a cord at the small of the butt, will protect the rifle from rain. Such a case can be slipped under the waist-belt whilst skirmishing, or in settled weather can be carried under the cloak straps.

“Right arms may at first be bruised from rifles having too much play, but this only verifies Mr. Galton’s remark that ‘the exact adjustment may not be hit upon for some little time.’

“Those who give due attention to the adjustment of the bucket are exempt from inconvenience.

“Another merit in the ‘Namaqua Bucket’ is that the risk of becoming disabled by a fall with the rifle attached to the person is avoided.” A. S. WHITE.

880. 56TH FOOT, BAND, 1805.—*To General Hon. C. Norton.* His Royal Highness will not object to your receiving into the Band of the 56th Regiment any Swiss, German or Italian musicians, but no French (W.O. 3/39).

REV. PERCY SUMNER.

881. COLOURS OF THE SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS AT FORT GEORGE.—Brahan Castle, near Dingwall in Ross-shire, is the family seat of the House of Seaforth, the chiefs of the clan MacKenzie, who raised the 72nd and 78th Highlanders. Here on 24th April, 1948, two old stands of Colours were given back to the regiment by Mrs. Stewart MacKenzie of Seaforth. These Colours were the fifth stand of the 72nd Highlanders and the original stand of the 2nd Battalion of the 78th Highlanders. They were given to Keith Stewart MacKenzie of Seaforth in 1857 and had remained in the Castle ever since.

The fifth stand of the 72nd Highlanders was supplied by the Colonel of the Regiment in 1842 and presented by the Duke of Wellington at Windsor Castle on 26th January, 1842, in the presence of Queen Victoria. These Colours were carried throughout the Crimea. The honour for “Sevastopol” was granted on 16th October, 1855, but was not added as the Regiment was abroad at the time, and only returned home very shortly before the Colours were retired in 1857.

The original stand of the 2nd Battalion of the 78th Highlanders was presented in 1794 when the Battalion was raised, and was similar to those of the 78th, but bore in addition the Royal Cypher and figure “2” below the motto. These Colours were carried at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and were retired in 1797, when the Battalion was amalgamated with the 78th.

Except for the Queen’s Colour of the 72nd, which is in a poor condition, these Colours are in an excellent state of repair and were recently netted by the Royal School of Needlework in London.

The Colours were received by the Regiment with due ceremony from Mrs. Stewart MacKenzie of Seaforth on the steps in front of Brahan Castle. Two Guards of Honour, each of one officer and fifty other ranks, supplied by Regular and Territorial soldiers were present, together with the Colour parties, Pipes and Drums and Military Band. The Colour parties, Pipes and Drums and Military Band wore pre-war Service Dress, Review Order less swords and medals.

Major-General Sir John E. Laurie, Bart., C.B.E., D.S.O., Colonel of the Regiment, presented Mrs. Stewart MacKenzie of Seaforth with a framed case containing fragments of both stands of Colours, suitably inscribed, on behalf of all ranks.

Later the same day the Colours were carried through Dingwall, the county town of Ross-shire, where the salute was taken by the Provost. The following day, Sunday, 25th April, 1948, these two stands of Colours together with the original stand of the 78th Highlanders and the Assaye Colour were laid up in the Garrison Church at Fort George—the Regimental Depot.

The Colours of the 78th Highlanders were presented on the formation of the Regiment by Francis Humberstone MacKenzie, later Lord Seaforth, in 1793. No honours are inscribed on them. They were retired in 1801 or 1802, and were at Belmaduthy for many years, but were sold by auction in 1889, and were bought by the officers of the Regiment and kept in the Officers' Mess of the 2nd Battalion The Seaforth Highlanders until the outbreak of the 1939-45 war, when they came to the Depot Officers' Mess. These Colours were carried in the campaign in the Netherlands in 1794 and are still in a very good state of repair.

The Assaye Colour of the 78th was granted on 30th October, 1803, by the Government of India, as an Honorary Colour to commemorate the part played by the Regiment at the Battle of Assaye. Similar Colours were given to the 19th Light Dragoons and the 74th Highlanders. This Colour was "to be carried on Reviews and gala occasions," but not in action. Nothing certain is known as to what became of the original Colour, but in 1879 an old Colour pike was found in the Arsenal at Bombay, and this was reputed to be the pike of the original Assaye Colour, which may very likely have been deposited in the Arsenal when the Regiment left India for the campaign in Java in 1811. When the original Colours of the 78th were bought by the officers in 1889, they decided to buy a replica of this Assaye Colour, and this has always been kept with the original stand of 78th Colours.

The three Colour parties, again escorted by two guards and headed by the Pipes and Drums and Military Band, were marched from the Ravelin Guard to the Garrison Church, where the laying-up ceremony took place. On the Main Square of the Fort the salute was taken by the Colonel of the Regiment. It was a most impressive and unique sight to see the three stands of the old large size Colours all on parade together.

It may be of interest to know that the Garrison Church at Fort George now contains, in addition to the Colours mentioned above, the 1899 (seventh) stand of the 2nd Battalion, which were laid up in August, 1936. In addition, the following Colours are lodged in the church: Colours of the 3rd Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders (Militia); also King's Colours of the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th Service Battalions of the 1914-18 war.

The present stand of the 2nd Battalion is in the Depot Officers' Mess, although it is proposed that in view of the amalgamation of the 1st and 2nd Battalions it will eventually be sent to the 1st Battalion and carried alternatively with the present 1st Battalion stand.

For the description of the Colours given above I am indebted to an article on the Colours of the Regiment by Capt. J. V. Hughes-Hallett which appeared in the Regimental Magazine, *Cabar Feidh*, of December, 1934.

F. HAMBROOK, *Captain*.

882. PLATES OF GRENADIER CAPS, 1804.—No alteration has taken place in the Grenadier caps of the Army, except that the plate in front of the bearskin is brass instead of white metal (W.O. 3/38).

REV. PERCY SUMNER.

883. THE REGIMENT OF ROYAL VOLUNTEERS (85TH FOOT), 1759-63.—In the *Gloucestershire Journal* for 2nd October, 1759, there appear the following two recruiting notices appealing for recruits for the Royal Volunteers.

CITY AND COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

To Wit. At a Meeting of the Common-Council held on Thursday the 27th Day of September 1759. It is unanimously agreed and ordered, That a Bounty of TWO GUINEAS be given by this Corporation to every able-bodied Landman, who shall, within One month, voluntarily enter into His Majesty's Service, in the Regiment of the Royal Volunteers commanded by the Hon. Colonel Crawford. To every such Man, being approved of by a Magistrate of this City, and delivered to Captain Nugent, or any other Officer of the said Regiment, the said Bounty shall be immediately paid by the Chamberlain of the said City.

PAYNE, Town Clerk.

And whereas divers good marksmen in the Forest of Dean, and other Parts of the County of Gloucester, might be of singular Use at this critical Juncture, and compose a Body of Light Infantry the most capable of annoying our Enemies in their present desparate Designs against the Protestant Religion, and British Liberties; Therefore the Dean of Gloucester, willing to shew a Disposition towards promoting the Publick Service, and for the better Encouragement of such skilful Persons to engage immediately in that Defence of their King and Country for which they are peculiarly qualified, doth hereby offer an Additional Reward of One Guinea to every Volunteer that shall be enlisted by the said Corporation of Gloucester in the manner, and according to the Conditions above described; Provided that such Volunteer will give those Proofs of his Dexterity in shooting at a Mark, within Three Days after his Enlisting, as shall be satisfactory to the afore mentioned Captain Nugent, or to any other Officer of the Regiment of Royal Volunteers: And the said Dean doth further promise to each good Shotsman enlisted and approved of as above, a warm Flannel Waistcoat to defend him from the severity of the approaching Season.

JOSIAH TUCKER, Dean of Gloucester.

Mr. A. S. White tells me these would refer to the 85th Regiment (or Royal Volunteers) commanded by Colonel John Crawford which was raised in 1759 and disbanded in 1763, and that many of the men were Londoners or came from Shropshire.

Unfortunately there are no letters of Dean Tucker in the Gloucester Cathedral Library on the subject or any entries in the Account Books to show if the Capitular Body paid up for any warm waistcoats.

The Regiment served in the Belleisle Expedition of 1761 and according to its Inspection Return of 1760¹ was a Light Infantry unit having "Arms much lighter and shorter than those of the Infantry—Officers and men have hangers. Pouch-belt much narrower than what is used by the Infantry; the waist-belt worn across the shoulder."

R. M. GRAZEBROOK, *Lieut.-Colonel*.

¹ See JOURNAL, VI, 162, which gives details of uniform worn by this regiment.

884. INDIAN MUTINY PHOTOGRAPHS (Vol. XXVI, p. 166).—In answer to Major J. W. Staunton's inquiry in Note 835 about the existence of photographs taken after the Indian Mutiny, I have an album of photographs originally compiled and owned by Major H. F. Brooke, 48th Regiment, Brigade Major, Meerut. This album contains photographs of scenes, views, regimental groups and individual soldiers, taken between 1855 and 1861, in the Crimea, India and China. Those of greater interest taken in India include: Major-General Sir R. Napier and Major E. H. Greathed, Lucknow, 1857; Sir William Mansfield and Lord Clyde, Lucknow; Officers of the 48th Regiment, Lucknow; and groups of the 15th Punjab Infantry.

R. G. HARRIS.

885 BRITISH COLOURS AT LES INVALIDES.—The French Army Museum is in part of the magnificent Hotel des Invalides in Paris, which was built by Louis XIV as a hospital for the veterans of his wars, rather on the lines of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea. It is here that the few remaining captured British trophies are to be seen.¹

According to Commandant Verillon in his book "Les Trophées de la France" (Paris, 1907), the French took 42 British Army Colours during the campaigns of 1792 to 1815. Verillon divides these into the following campaigns:—

Campaign of 1792	...	...	...	...	...	3
Campaign of 1794-5 (Sambre et Meuse)	...	...	...	...	...	6
Campaign of Ireland, 1798 (Castlebar)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wars in Spain	...	...	...	...	...	22
Campaign of 1814 (Bergen-op-Zoom)	...	...	...	...	...	4
Quatre Bras and Waterloo	...	...	...	...	...	6

The only details given about these Colours are those of Colours of the 69th Foot and the 8th Bn. K.G.L. taken at Quatre Bras and Waterloo respectively. It would be interesting to be able to compare the above figures with our own records for these years.

Today, however, very few of these Colours remain in existence; due to the various upheavals in France in the past 130 years most of them have disappeared. During the Empire all captured trophies—apart from odd ones retained by certain Marshals and Generals—were placed in Les Invalides. When the Allies approached Paris in 1814, Marshal Serurier, the Governor, had them all burnt and the debris thrown into the River Seine. Even so, according to Verillon, 129 Colours, including 5 British ones, escaped, and in 1827 were placed in the Musée de l'Armée. During the Revolution of 1830, fifteen Colours—one of them British—were destroyed by the mob, and in the same year the remainder were hung in the Church of St. Louis in Les Invalides. During the funeral rites of Marshal Sebastiani in August, 1851, most of these were destroyed in a fire caused by a spark from one of the candles. Of these four remaining British Colours, all that now exists are the following:—

- (1) Central shield of one of the Colours of the 48th Foot, said to have been taken at Albuhera, 1811. This has been framed and is placed with the other British exhibits in the Salle Turenne.
- (2) Two reconstituted Colours from the debris of the 1851 fire. These two are hung with other Colours in the Church of St. Louis and are placed so high that it is impossible to identify any as British. The Curator himself was unable to point them out to me.
- (3) A small piece of red silk ribbed with blue, said to be from a Colour taken at Albuhera. This small bit of material has no distinguishing mark and might be anything.

In addition to the above, the Musée de l'Armée has the following British

¹ See Notes in JOURNAL on "Captured British Colours" (XIV, 121, 186) and article on "King's Colour of 2nd/69th Foot" (IX, 129).

Colours, which were presented to the Museum during the last century, having been in the possession of private individuals since their capture :—

- (1) The King's and Regimental Colours of the 4th Bn. Royal Scots, taken at Bergen-op-Zoom, 8th-9th March, 1814. Both these are in a good state of preservation and are displayed in the glass case in the Salle Turenne.
- (2) A blue silk flag with the Union Jack in the top corner; there is a large hole in the centre and the flag has no distinguishing marks whatsoever. This was apparently taken by the 12th French Infantry of the Line at Bergen-op-Zoom. This is also in the Salle Turenne.
- (3) Plain Union Jack; no other distinguishing marks. Also from Bergen-op-Zoom. (The above four flags were among those which decorated Napoleon's tomb at Les Invalides when this was completed in 1861.)
- (4) King's Colour of the 66th Foot taken at Albuhera, 1811. This is among those hanging in the Church of St. Louis and cannot be recognized. All the Colours there are in a very bad state of preservation, and in most cases it is impossible to identify the country of origin.

I would like to point out that no British records have been consulted in the preparation of these notes and that all the information given is from French sources only; the Colours and the other relics, however, have been examined by the writer through the courtesy of M. Jousset, the Curator of the Museum, during recent visits to Paris.

A. F. FLATOW, *Major*.

886. 3RD DRAGOONS, A LONG LIVED DRUM-HORSE. *The Gentleman's Magazine* for 1753 reports: "Newcastle, January 27.—Last week dy'd at Snow Hall, near Gainford, a drum horse who was in Gen. Carpenter's regiment at the battle of Sheriff-Muir, in 1715, being then 7 years old, where he received a bullet in his neck, which has been extracted since his death." The horse must have been nearly 45 years old.

REV. PERCY SUMNER.

887. COUNTY TITLES AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS (Vol. XIV, 223-4; XV, 48, 60; XIX, 247; XX, 115).—The following is extracted from the *Gloucester Journal* of Tuesday, 30th March, 1756: "The Advertisement in last *Glocester Journal*; for raising Soldiers, and continued in this Day's, being not thoroughly understood, it is thought proper to be more particular. The County of Gloucester, it is hoped, will take upon it the raising and completing Colonel Arabin's, to be called the Gloucestershire Regiment, with which no other is to interfere in the raising of Men. The Lord Lieutenant stays in this County only to forward this Work, thinking it, at this Time, a more important one than his Attendance in Parliament; and, though the Publick Motives are so strong that any Argument of a more Private Nature must appear trifling, yet he can't forbear saying he shall take the sending in Men to list as a particular and personal Favour done to himself. Such Men as are within Reach of Woodchester Park will be welcome to come there and receive the additional Money to make up Three Guineas clear, as in the other Advertisement. At Places more remote, it is settled for the Recruiting Officers nearest them to advance the whole Money. The same Thing is doing in the Counties all round us; and it is hoped this rich and populous one will not be the last in completing a Regiment it is to give its own Name to, and which may so soon be wanted."

Colonel John Arabin held the colonelcy of the 57th Regiment from 26th December, 1755, until 22nd March, 1757: under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief's letter of 31st August, 1782, the 57th was attached to West Middlesex (the 39th¹ to East Middlesex); and Gloucestershire was assigned to the 28th and 61st. Is it known which regiments were recruiting in the counties adjoining Gloucestershire as referred to in the advertisement; and whether the scheme was general throughout England?

G. O. RICKWORD.

¹ The 39th was renamed the Dorsetshire in 1807, when the 77th became the East Middlesex.

888. ONE OF BRITAIN'S SEA SOLDIERS: MAJOR-GENERAL SIR JOHN BOSCAWEN SAVAGE.— John Boscawen Savage, was born at Hereford on 23rd February, 1760. He was the son of Marmaduke Coghill Savage, who held commissions in the 37th, 75th and 52nd Regiments. Having a family to provide for out of an officer's means, he purchased a commission for John in the 91st Regiment, which fell vacant in 1762, trusting to the Regiment to do his (John's) duty until he should be able to do it himself. John was then only two years old. In 1767 John left England with his parents on 3rd June, his father being on his way out to join the 52nd Regiment at Quebec. John's father served with his regiment during the War of American Independence. In 1771 John returned to England, and on 1st September, 1771, he joined the 48th Regiment as an Ensign. Incredible as it may appear, he mounted guard at Dublin Castle in 1772, being then only twelve years of age. On 26th October, 1773, the 48th sailed for the West Indies. Savage was stationed in the Island of Tobago with his Company, and while there took part in quelling a negro insurrection. At the age of fifteen he fought a duel with his Colonel (W. A. Sorrel) and nearly killed him; in consequence he had to leave, and returned to England. On 9th January, 1777, he obtained a commission as 2/Lieutenant in the Royal Marines. In 1778 he embarked on board H.M.S. *Bedford*, 74 guns, and on that ship took part in the Battle of St. Vincent, 1780, under Lord Rodney. The Spaniards were defeated with the loss of seven line-of-battle ships. In 1782 he sailed in H.M.S. *Dolphin*, a frigate of 44 guns, for the West Indies, and returned home the following year. On promotion to Captain he was posted to H.M.S. *Orion* on 14th January, 1796; the ship was under the command of Captain Sir James Saumarez. On 14th February, 1796, in the fleet under Sir John Jervis, the Spanish fleet was engaged off Cape St. Vincent and four Spanish ships of the line were captured. In 1798 in the same ship he took part in the Battle of the Nile under Lord Nelson, in which the French lost eleven out of the thirteen ships of the line engaged. When going into action at this battle, Sir James Saumarez asked Captain Savage to address the Marines. Savage immediately directed their attention to the land beyond the French fleet, as it lay in Aboukir Bay. "My lads, do you see those ships, and do you see that land there?" They all shouted, "Aye, aye, sir." "Well, those are the enemy ships and that's the land of Egypt, and if you don't give those Frenchmen a d——d good licking, you'll soon be in the house of bondage." He was answered by a real British yell fore and aft. Ten minutes after the signal for close action was given. Both Captain Saumarez and Savage were wounded in the battle.

In 1801 he embarked on H.M.S. *Ganges*, 74 guns, and took part in the Battle of Copenhagen in the fleet under the command of Lord Nelson. After the battle the *Ganges* joined the fleet under Lord St. Vincent off Brest and sailed for Jamaica, and remained in the West Indies until 1803, when the ship returned to England. In 1818 Lieut.-Colonel Savage fought another duel with Brevet Lieut.-Colonel T. Abernethie of the Royal Marines, with whom he had a dispute about his dog. They were both tried by General Court-Martial. Savage was dismissed the service and Abernethie was placed on half-pay. At the time of the duel Abernethie was in his sixtieth year, being eighteen months older than Savage, who was the senior in rank. Savage was restored to his former rank, on half-pay, by His Majesty's command. Abernethie was reinstated on full pay a year later. On 20th June, 1825, Savage was restored to full pay and made Colonel Commandant of the Chatham Division. On 17th March, 1831, he was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, and in 1837 was promoted Major-General. He held the appointment until 1st January, 1838, when he went on the unattached list. He was awarded the K.C.H. in 1833 and made a K.C.B. in 1839. He retired when he was 78 years of age, having served his King and Country for 67 years.

Major-General Sir John B. Savage was twice dismissed the service for duelling; in spite of this he ended up as the head of the Royal Marines with the rank of Major-General, and was twice knighted.

M. B. S.

889. THE BECHUANALAND BORDER POLICE, 1885 to 1895 (Vol. XIX, pp. 236-242).—Two bound typescript volumes recently presented to the Library of the R.U.S.I. throw further light on this regiment and also on the British South Africa Police of Southern Rhodesia. The author, Major G. A. Gildea,¹ obviously served at some time in the B.B.P., and presumably kept either notes or a diary. He wrote these two volumes in January, 1938. The first volume is entitled "The Bechuanaland Border Police," and the second "The Jameson Raid." The former is illustrated with photographs, sketches and portraits of officers and others connected with the history of the regiment, and includes also biographical notices. One photograph shows Colonel Carrington² and two troops on parade at Macloutsie, the H.Q. of the B.B.P. for many years. The B.B.P. was also known as Carrington's Horse; and this title was also given to the Frontier Light Horse,³ the two squadrons of M.I. formed from the garrison of the Transvaal and Natal in 1877,⁴ and a Colonial corps raised for the Sekukuni Campaign of 1879.⁵

The following notes, culled from these typescript volumes, supplement my account of the B.B.P. already published in the JOURNAL (Vol. XIX, pp. 236-242).

Uniform.—Officers: Includes brown field boots and gauntlets. At H.Q. at Macloutsie, dark claret coloured tunic and trousers were worn as mess dress.

Other Ranks: The sword-bayonet belt was worn under the jacket. The Martini-Henry rifle had both the brown rifle-sling and the arm-sling, and was carried in the short butt-bucket. The bandolier, holding 60 rounds, was always worn full on all duties. Twenty rounds were also carried in each wallet. Semi-military saddles were used, the weight on the horse averaging 16 stone.

The light brown felt hat, turned up on the right side, had a coloured pagri made of about six feet of silk sewn round it.⁶ Each Troop had a different colour, as follows: "A" Troop, old gold⁷; "E" Troop, white⁸; "F" Troop, H.Q. and Artillery, dark crimson; "G" Troop, light blue⁹; "K" Troop, dark blue with white spots.¹⁰

The Jameson Raid.—The author makes it clear that the Lee-Metford rifle with ten-round magazine was carried, not the carbine as stated in Fitzpatrick's "The Transvaal from Within." The B.B.P., then in process of disbandment, numbered 300. Of these 100 had been accepted for service as an Imperial Police unit and the remainder were to be asked to join the B.S.A. Company's forces. When asked to volunteer for the raid only 113 stepped forward.

G. TYLDEN, *Major*.

¹ I have been unable to trace Major Gildea's service with the B.B.P. Probably it was from 1893 to 1895, as it seems from internal evidence that he took part in the Raid. He served as Lieutenant, 4th Royal Warwickshire Regiment, 9th July, 1890; Captain, 9th April, 1891; resigned 29th April, 1893; Captain, 3rd Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 23rd March, 1898; Major, 5th and 6th Lancashire Fusiliers, 12th October, 1898; Major, 4th Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd August, 1908; retired 20th March, 1909. Served during the South African War in the 4th Lancashire Fusiliers; Queen's Medal, three clasps.

² Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, 24th Regiment. Raised Carrington's Horse, better known as the Frontier Light Horse, 1877; and the B.B.P. in 1885 and commanded them till 1893 (see JOURNAL, Vol. XV, p. 105, Note 6).

³ See article in JOURNAL, Vol. XVIII, pp. 224-227.

⁴ Drawn from the 2nd Buffs, 1st/13th, 1st/24th and 94th Foot, afterwards called the Imperial Mounted Infantry. (See Newnham Davies, "The Transvaal Under the Queen," pub. Sands, 1900, Chapter V.)

⁵ There is a picture of this corps on page 16 of Newnham Davies. See also "A Colonial Officer" (Woon), "Twenty-Five Years' Soldiering in South Africa" (pub. Melrose 1900), p. 90 *et seq.*

⁶ For the length and material of the pagris I am indebted to Mr. E. C. Phillips, who served in "G" Troop, B.B.P., from 1891 to 1893.

⁷ Also called brown, changed to white when "F" and "K" Troops were moved to Mafeking from Macloutsie; see *The Strand Magazine* for July, 1897, in an article called "By the Mess Fire," by "Professor."

⁸ According to Clement Handley (see JOURNAL, Vol. XIX, p. 242), this was worn later by the whole regiment.

⁹ 1891-1893, Crimson and Buff (Phillips, see Footnote 6 above).

¹⁰ Phillips adds the detail that during his service the shoulder-straps were a lighter colour than the brown corduroy jackets.

QUESTIONS

784. 90TH FOOT (1759-1763): LIEUT. HOLROYD'S PORTRAIT.—Can any member give the present whereabouts of a portrait of Lieut. Dan Holroyd, brother of the Earl of Sheffield¹, which came to a London sales-room from the Dower House, Clinton Lodge, Sheffield Park, Sussex, about twenty years ago?

This oil-painting of the English School of painting, which has sometimes been attributed to Gainsborough, has in its lower right-hand corner the Sheffield coat of arms, and on the lower left-hand side "Dan Holroyd, Esq., killed in the Havannah July 31st 1762."

The officer is depicted in the uniform of the 90th Regiment of Light Infantry (1759-1763), known as Morgan's² or the Irish Light Infantry from the country in which it was raised. The regiment was at the siege of Belle Isle, the capture of Martinique, and at Havana, being disbanded in England in 1763.

Lieutenant Holroyd is shown in a red coat with green facings and gold loops. The distinctive light infantry head-dress has a red turban and a device in front which appears to be a crowned harp. Unfortunately, my reproduction is not clear enough to note the other details on the front of the cap.

W. Y. CARMAN.

785. BADGES OF RANK.—When were the special patterns of Star worn as badges of rank in the Foot Guards first introduced?

A. W. GOODINGE, *Captain*.

REPLIES

667. BRODRICK CAP (Vol. XXI, 108).—Although the following quotation does not answer Question No. 670 in full, it may go some way towards supplying the information required. It is from "Records and Reactions, 1856-1939," by Lord Middleton, published by John Murray, 1939, p. 160-1. At the time of the introduction of the "Brodrick" cap Lord Middleton was the Hon. William Brodrick, Secretary of State for War.

"When the funeral [Queen Victoria's] was over King Edward's activity, pent up for many years, broke out. Customs of long standing were revised; escorts were suitably multiplied; military displays were encouraged, to the great advantage of the Army and the delight of London. Many uniforms were changed; and although I made a bargain with Lord Roberts that I should not be drawn into any of these decisions unless they involved increase of cost to officers or men or undue charge on the country, I not long afterwards found the Guards equipped with a new greatcoat and a cap which I had never seen or heard of, but which was instantly christened the 'Brodrick' cap. Had it been known that such a judge of headgear as King Edward was the author, it would have been very popular."

J. O. ROBSON.

668. ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION (Vol. XXVI, p. 172).—It was not until after the Royal Naval Division's arrival in France (May, 1916) that the specially designed brass cap-badges were issued to "ratings" of the R.N.V.R. battalions; and since the Benbow and Collingwood battalions had been disbanded before this took place, no special cap-badges were ever issued for them, their headgear having been the round sailor's cap with black ribbon, or the tropical helmet, without badge.

R. MAURICE HILL, *Captain*.

¹ Wrongly described by me, in JOURNAL, Vol. XXVI, p. 129, as a portrait of the Earl of Sheffield by D. Holroyd.

² Henry Morgan was Lieutenant-Colonel-Commandant from 1759 to 1762 and Francis Grant from 1762 to 1763.

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